The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5814. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Fresh Outbreaks in the Belleville District of Paris.

The Troops Operating Against New Barricades.

TRANQUILITY ONCE MORE RESTORED

Twenty Persons Killed by an Accident on a Belgian Railroad.

The British Government and the Greek Massacre.

A New Movement Regarding the Throne of Spain.

EUROPE.

The Barricades in Paris—Great Excitement—Fresh Outbreaks Last Night and New Barricades in the Belleville District—The Vote on the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 10—2 A. M.—The barricades in the Rue du Temple were quickly carried, and there has been no further attempt to erect them. At this hour the city is as quiet as usual.

PARIS, May 10—1 P. M.—Several riots occurred late last night. They were not serious. Three or four barricades were erected in the Belleville district, but they were feebly defended. The troops carried them easily without firing a shot. Shots were fired, but not by the soldiers. There was great excitement throughout the night, and indeed, is now, but owing to the large display of troops, the crowds are more noisy than dangerous.

PARIS, May 10—8 o'clock P. M.—It is feared that the disturbances of last night will be renewed this evening, but ample measures have been taken by the Government to maintain order. Great crowds of people are gathered in the Faubourg du Temple.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK—BARRICADES ERECTED.

PARIS, May 10—10 o'clock P. M.—Barricades have again been thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, and also in Bellevlile, and the troops are now operating against them. It is reported that Capt. LAFONTAINE, in command of one of the attacking columns, was wounded by a pistol-shot.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

PARIS, May 11—3 o'clock A. M.—All the barricades were taken by the troops about midnight, and by 1 o'clock this morning the Foubourg du Temple and Bellville were occupied by the military. Tranquillity now prevails throughout the city.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The insurrection at Bellville, near this city, is still serious. In the attack on the barricades thrown up by the people, a captain of infantry was wounded. Several of the rioters were killed by the troops in charging the barricades. A number of the insurgents were arrested by the soldiers and the Police. The approaches to Bellville from Paris are still impassable, in consequence of the crowds, the muster of troops, and the *débris* of the barricades.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, May 10—6 o'clock P. M.—The returns of the vote on the *plebiscitum* received from all parts of the country except Algeria, foot up:

Yes	7,210,296
No	1,530,610

La Liberté says the Emperor intends to abrogate the decree banishing the members of the BOURBON and ORLEANS families. The same journal asks for complete freedom of the Press as the result of the adoption of the *plebiscitum*, and proves that after years of experience all efforts against the Opposition Press are powerless.

THE ARMY VOTE.

The returns from the army vote are all in. They show the following result:

Yes	227,336
No	29,364

The result throughout the nation cannot yet be given exactly.

THE VOTE IN CITIES.

PARIS, May 10.—The following official returns have been received from some of the principal cities:

	Yes.	No.
Paris	111,363	156,376
Nantes	32,916	12,883
Marseilles	18,412	34,829
Lille	65,367	13,803
Bordeaux	10,127	18,469
Toulouse	9,112	12,534

DEATH OF A LITTERATEUR.

ABEL FRANCOIS VILLEMAIN, the perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, died today.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Belgium—Twenty Lives Lost—The Spanish Crown—The Marathon Massacre—The Italian Riots.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—A terrible accident occurred on a railroad near Luxembourg yesterday. It is reported that twenty persons were killed. The particulars of the disaster have not yet come to hand.

MADRID, May 10.—Señor OLOZAGA returns immediately to Paris. There is much speculation as to the reasons of the Government for summoning him to Madrid, and the mystification is not lessened by the fact that the Ministers to Italy, Austria and Portugal are also expected to arrive here. Rumor has it that these conferences bear on the question of a candidate for the throne. The chances of the elevation of ESPARTERO are improving, especially since the proposition has been coupled with the suggestion that PRIM be declared the successor on the throne. The Spanish Press comment unfavorably on the French *plebiscitum*.

LONDON, May 10.—The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. OTWAY, informed the House of Commons to-night that orders had been sent to Athens which would insure a thorough investigation of the Marathon massacre.

VIENNA, May 10.—The *Wien Presse* says England undertakes to clear Greece of brigands on these conditions: That King GEORGE temporarily withdraw, a Regent be appointed, the Ministry dismissed, and the Habeas Corpus act suspended.

FLORENCE, May 10.—The insurrection which lately broke out at Filadelfia, in the southern part of Italy, was confined to that immediate locality, and was by no means formidable. The latest news announces the dispersion of the insurgents by the Government arms without serious difficulty.

The Income Tax in Bombay—Parliamentary Proceedings—The Opium Trade—Discharge of Phillips at Queenstown.

LONDON, May 10.—There is growing discontent at the income tax in Bombay, and several indignation meetings have been held....The House of Lords passed the bill making changes in the War Office and adjourned.... In the House of Commons, Mr. LEFEVRE explained the proposed reduction of light-house dues, which is chiefly in favor of coastwise shipping. Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, said 1,300 emigrants were booked for passage to Canada in the troop ships. Mr. DAWSON moved a resolve that the House condemns the raising of a large portion of the India revenue from opium. Mr. FOWLER seconded the motion. Mr. WINGFIELD opposed the resolve, arguing that opium was less harmful than alcohol. Mr. MCARTHUR spoke in favor and Mr. DENNISON against the resolution, the latter hoping that mere sentiment would not be suffered to interfere with the prosperity of India. Mr. GRANT-DUFF showed that the loss by the opium traffic was equal to a yearly deficit of seven million pounds. Mr. HENLEY closed the debate with remarks in favor of the resolve. The House divided, and the resolve was lost by a majority of 104. Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the following gentlemen constitute the Select Committee to inquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, held property in England: Messrs. Villiers, Newdegate, Gessel, Thomas Chambers, Matthews, Howes, Pemberton, the O'Connor Don and seven others. The motion was agreed to.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—PHILLIPS, the alleged defaulter, has been discharged from custody, and the gold found in his possession at the time of his arrest has been restored to him.

The English Turf—Chester and Winchester Races—Cricket.

LONDON, May 10.—The Chester races began today. The Grosvenor Stakes, the winner to be sold, if demanded, for 600 sovereigns, one mile and a quarter, was won by Mr. J. JOHNSTONE'S b. f. *Performer*. The Chesterfield Stakes, for three-year olds, 1,540 yards, was won by Capt. ATKINS' ch. c. *The Boy*. The Palatine Stakes, one mile 220 yards, the winner to be sold, if demanded, for 400 sovereigns, was won by Mr. JOHNSTONE'S br. f. *Sweet Sound*. The Belgrave Cup of 300 sovereigns, for three-year olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. RAY'S b.c. *Green Riband*. The betting for the Chester Cup is five to two against *Sabinus*, five to one against *Munster*, and seven to one against *Cherie*.... The Winchester races also began today, with the first year of the Sixth Winchester Biennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 50 added, 1,100 yards, which was won by Lord ANGLESEY'S blk. f. *Steppe*. The Citizens' Plate (a handicap) of 50 sovereigns, for all ages, half a mile, was won by Mr. H. WRIGHT'S b. f. *Wilful*....The cricket-match between the right-handed and left-handed professionals terminated today, at Ford's Cricket Ground, in favor of the right-handed players by 8 runs.

HARTFORD AND ERIE.

Minority Reports on State Aid in Massachusetts—History of the Road—Its Condition Bankrupt—Denunciation of the Aid Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 10.—Two minority reports were presented in the House of Representatives today on the subject of aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. Two of the Committee report leave to withdraw. They discuss the history of the Company, and use terms of great severity in speaking of the manner in which its business has been managed, and the frauds perpetrated on the State. They recommend that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to be used in protecting the interests of the Commonwealth in respect to the road. The report is long, and discusses the relations of the State to the Company in detail, with much ability. Mr. GEO. A. PARKER, the railroad engineer, who is a member of the Committee, submits a separate report, agreeing substantially with the conclusions of his colleagues of the minority, but adding some suggestions that occurred to him on points with which he is professionally conversant. He gives the figures showing briefly the cost of the road and the losses of the Company, and criticises the failure to obtain a sufficient and permanent connection with the terminus of the road at Fishkill and with the Erie Road. But he praises with some reservation the terminal facilities at Boston and the location and construction of the road so far as it has been completed. He submitted a summary of distances and grades to the disadvantage of this line. The financial condition of the road is one of complete bankruptcy, and there is practically no one with whom the State can negotiate, seeing that the stock is worthless and the bondholders have not possession. He states that he proposed a compromise plan to which he would have assented, providing for the pacification of the affairs of the Company, and the release to the road, under certain considerations, of a large portion of the Berdell bonds now held as collateral by the State. Mr. PARKER concludes by saying that "the objections to the bill proposed by the majority of the Committee are of such a character as to be self-demonstrating. It has less to recommend it than any of the numerous schemes that have been proposed for reconstructing this road. It has not even the merit of promising to do that, but rather suggests a contrary result. To the undersigned it seems to be only a mask covering prospective evil."

THE PRIZE-RING.

The Mace and Allen Fight Near New-Orleans—Mace the Winner in Forty-four Minutes After Ten Rounds.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—The Mace-Allen excursion party, announced to leave at 4 o'clock A. M., got off at 5 o'clock precisely. There was a large crowd at the Jackson Railroad Depot as early as 3½ o'clock A. M., among whom were prominent, merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of both the Union and Confederate armies, from the grade of General down, and well-known sporting men from all parts of the country. At the depot there was a detail of about seventy Metropolitan Policemen, who accompanied the train for the distance of one-fourth of a mile, where all persons without tickets were put off the train. This caused a delay of some twenty minutes. The train consisted of nine passenger cars well filled. There were on board probably seven hundred persons, about two thirds of whom were of the better classes. The Chicago Base-ball Club members were among the excursionists. No incident worthy of note occurred prior to the starting. The crowd was very orderly. Upon reaching a point about five and a half miles distant from the city, the train stopped, and the cars were instantly emptied, but all hands were ordered aboard again, as it was found the spot was inside of the Metropolitan District.

The train then proceeded to a point about three miles above Kennerville, St. Charles Parish, where the whole party is in the field, and preparations are making for the contest. The betting is about three to two on MACE, though ALLEN'S friends are very confident. The weather is clear and pleasant. Both the men are in splendid condition. ALLEN'S weight is about 173 pounds, and MACE'S 168 pounds. MACE and ALLEN came to the ground on board a dummy engine, which followed the passenger train.

THE FIGHT.

KENNERVILLE, St. Charles Parish, La., May 10.—MACE whipped ALLEN. Ten rounds were fought in forty-four minutes. ALLEN was badly punished. MACE was scarcely injured. The first blood was for MACE; the first knock down for ALLEN. Everything passed off quietly.

Constitutional Convention in Vermont—Election of Delegates.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 10.—The election, today, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention called out but a very light vote. Hardly any interest was excited, except upon the proposition to incorporate woman suffrage into the Constitution. The Convention will be composed of the ablest men in the State, and will be very strongly, if not unanimously, opposed to woman suffrage. Of the other amendments proposed by the Council, it is thought that all, with the possible exception of the one abolishing the Council of Censors, will be rejected by the Convention.

Departure of the Lloyd Aspinwall from Havana—Small-Pox.

HAVANA, May 10.—The steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, which was recently released by the Spanish authorities, sailed today for Key West. Small-pox of a very malignant form is prevailing in the City of Havana and in many of the interior towns of the island.

The Red River Insurgents and the Fenians—Rankin's Reception.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Red River *New Nation* says Col. RANKIN, of Canada, was expelled from Winnepeg because of his Fenian proclivities; that he offered RIEL the services of two hundred or three hundred fillibusters from the United States, and the offer was declined, without thanks.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association—Union with Other Organizations Proposed—Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Cozzens and Theodore Tilton Deliver Addresses—What Mrs. Stanton thinks of the Acquittal of McFarland.

The National Woman Suffrage Association commenced its sessions in this City at 10 A. M., yesterday, at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street. The audience in the morning session numbered about 300, the larger share of them ladies. Fifteen or twenty States of the Union were represented by delegates. A dozen or more ladies occupied the platform, prominent among whom were SUSAN B. ANTHONY, E. CADY STANTON and Miss COZZENS, from St. Louis. These did all the talking, and the most of the time of the morning session was occupied by Miss ANTHONY in a protracted speech rehearsing the oft-repeated arguments in favor of woman suffrage, mingled with a great deal of self-glorification for the part she had taken in the great movement. The only new thing that she gave utterance to was the statement that Hon. CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM had espoused the cause of woman suffrage, and had promised to introduce into the next Democratic Convention of Ohio resolutions indorsing the movement.

The evening session was less numerously attended than the morning. It was opened by THEODORE TILTON, who expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him by electing him to the Presidency of the new Association, formed this afternoon, and proceeded to make a speech upon the subject of woman suffrage. He spoke for upward of an hour, and attempted to answer in detail, most of the objections urged against female suffrage.

Miss PHEBE COZZENS followed, and represented the cause of woman suffrage as gaining ground in St. Louis. She related some amusing anecdotes of the abortive efforts made by certain persons in St. Louis to impede the progress of the great movement. She also showed herself well posted in Scripture, and very ingenious in making use of Holy Writ to point her arguments in favor of the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON said she did not propose to make a speech, but merely to read to the audience the news. MCFARLAND, she said, holding an evening paper before her, has been found "not guilty," and he has been thus found "not guilty" by making his wife guilty. This was a question in which all the women of this State had a vital interest, for any woman was liable to be bound to just such a vile husband as this MCFARLAND. The verdict that had just been rendered in this case was a virtual declaration that no man would protect a woman from the degrading and vicious marriage relations that the laws of this State compelled her to maintain. In 1861 she (Mrs. STANTON) went before the Legislature of this State to plead for some law regulating divorce, whereby such a woman might be released from such unholy relations, but she pleaded in vain. If women were to be protected in this State they must demand that women have the right to sunder such unholy ties. Hundreds of women in the State of New-York were bound to just such men as this MCFARLAND.

Mr. TILTON then declared the meeting adjourned till today at 10 A. M.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting, which was called in the afternoon by the National Woman's Suffrage Association in the Committee-room of Apollo Hall, was called to order by Mrs. STANTON, who stated that the meeting was to consider the question of a union association of all the friends of woman suffrage, and said that during the Winter, in traveling through the West, she had found all the people making a demand for a union of the friends, and she wished now, in order that the question might be properly discussed, to have the motion made for the purpose.

The motion to consider the proposition of the Fifth-avenue Conference was made, and ably discussed by the delegates representing the condition and wishes of the societies of different States.

The motion to accept the proposition of the Fifth-avenue Conference was then acted upon and unanimously carried.

The name of the society was then changed to the "Union Woman's Suffrage Society."

The next motion was for the election of President. The names of Mrs. STANTON and Miss ANTHONY being proposed and recalled, those ladies declining to act, and having given satisfactory reasons to all present, Mr. THEODORE TILTON was nominated and received a unanimous vote. The meeting was then dismissed, the delegates of the different States remaining in committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Arrival of the Survivors of the Ill-Fated Oneida.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall, which arrived here yesterday, are Lieut. ISAACS, Dr. JAS. SUDDARDS, Acting Boatswain NICHOLAS ANDREWS and forty-nine of the survivors of the United States steam-ship *Oneida*. Also, Capt. CHADWICK and son, survivors of the late ship *Sunbeam*, from Iquique, lost by fire 30th March, seventy miles from Talcahuano; and also Lieutenant-Commander E. PREBLE, U. S. N., from Callao, who was sailing master on board the United States steam-ship *Kearsarge*, in her action with and destruction of the *Alabama*.

The following is the list of the survivors of the *Oneida*, who arrived here yesterday, as above stated: James Suddards, surgeon; Isaac J. Yates, master; Nich. Anderson, acting boatswain; Thomas J. Lyons, boatswain's mate; Thos. Stevenson, Wm. Tucker, quarter-gunner; Wm. C. King, captain afterguard; Jas. Jordan, coxswain; Michael Murray, cook; Patrick Cunningham, Edw. Reilly, Edw. Tate, first-class fireman; Jas. McDonald, John Sweeny, Edward Mulord, John Green, second-class firemen; Albert Rugart, Peter Norman, William Taylor, John Rushby, William Anderson, William H. Bennett, seamen; Chas. Brown, Henry Sanders, William Britney, Chas. Regan, Jas. Hourton, Wm. H. Roach, Jos. S. Long, Christian Yager, John Squires, Henry Bennett, John Jones, ordinary seamen; Robert F. Peard, Thos. Speers, Philip McDonald, Geo. W. Kauffman, landsmen; William Henry, school-master; Henry Weil, John Long, first-class boys; Thos. Begley, Robert F. Dyer, Mich. Boyle, Henry Garner, Peter Smith, Martin McKail, Patrick Shehan, coal-heavers; James Stanley, corporal marines; John Reilly, Washington Postley, Wm. Triol, F. J. Connolly, privates.

Probable Murder in Paterson—A Man's Skull Broken in a Midnight Affray.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in Spruce-street, Paterson, between an Englishman, named JOHN DUNN, and three unknown men, in which DUNN received a wound that will probably cause death. He had been out during the evening drinking beer with some young men, and returned home with one of them after midnight. They were near DUNN'S home, in Pine-street, when they met three men, also partially intoxicated, in Spruce-street, near Pine. The strangers accosted DUNN and his companion, supposing they were acquaintances, walked on and left them in conversation. They soon afterward heard the cry "murder" from DUNN, and ran back to help him. As they came near, one of the strangers hurled a stone at DUNN, which struck him upon the forehead and knocked him down. DUNN, who was lying in an insensible condition upon the pavement, was carried to the house of Dr. WARNER. The skull was found to be broken above the left temple, and was immediately pronounced a fatal injury. Recorder WARREN visited the victim yesterday afternoon to take his deposition, but he was unable to speak. The Police are searching for the miscreants.

Fire in the Bowery—Loss $20,000.

A fire occurred last night in the drying-room of JOSEPH SCHEIDER'S tobacco manufactory, Nos. 73 and 75 Bowery. The flames were not extinguished until the roof had nearly all been destroyed. The loss sustained in stock by fire and water is estimated at $15,000, supposed to be covered by insurance. The building is owned by J. MOODIE, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000, partially insured. ADAM KEIN, who occupies the basement as a wine vault, sustained a loss of $500 by water, covered by an insurance of $1,500 in City companies.

POLITICAL.

Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening at the head-quarters, Twenty-second-street and Broadway. Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY occupied the chair. The Committee of twenty-one appointed to confer with outside Democratic organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, made their report, and asked that power be conferred upon them to make nominations.

Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS said he was decidedly opposed to conferring upon the Committee the power they sought.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER said he considered it not a little extraordinary that a Committee of twenty-one should seek to usurp the functions properly belonging to the General Committee of the Republican Party. He trusted that for the sake of achieving a mere temporary success in a local election, the Republican Party of New-York would not sacrifice one jot of principle. He felt certain that the proposed coalition with Democratic factions would bring no strength to the State ticket.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE urged that the Republicans were compelled to the coalition by supreme necessity. Only in combination with the Democratic organizations opposed to Tammany could they hope to succeed.

Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY said that he did not believe the Young Democracy were possessed of much strength. In his opinion, the proposed coalition would not inure to the advantage of the Republican Party.

Mr. CONOVER offered a resolution that the Committee be directed to report to the General Committee the action taken by them at a meeting to be held this evening. This resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Tammany County Convention—Four Aldermanic Nominations—Another Adjournment.

The adjourned Tammany County Convention met at the Wigwam in Fourteenth-street last evening, to complete the nominations on the Aldermanic ticket. Only four, however, out of the intended fifteen were nominated. The Convention was a very crowded one. PETER B. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, A. OAKEY HALL, Judge CONNOLLY, Senators CREAMER, NORTON and GENET, and other leading Democrats were present. Judge CONNOLLY occupied the chair.

Senator CREAMER, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that four Aldermen at large had been agreed upon. They were: MOSES TAYLOR, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, LAWRENCE W. JEROME, and ROYAL PHELPS.

On motion, it was resolved that prior to adjournment a Committee of twenty-two, with Senator CREAMER as Chairman, be appointed to nominate the remaining eleven Aldermen. The following Committee was appointed:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Michael Halpine.	12	Harry W. Genet.
2	A. J. Fullerton.	13	Timothy J. Campbell.
3	James Feore.	14	John Hayes.
4	James Danphy.	15	Douglas Taylor.
5	C. Puckhafer.	16	Jas. Watson.
6	M. T. Brennan.	17	Thos. J. Creamer.
7	Wm. M. Tweed.	18	Jas. S. Hennessy.
8	Mike Norton.	19	Terence Duffy.
9	Wm. G. Bergen.	20	Peter B. Sweeny.
10	John Scott.	21	Richard B. Connolly.
11	Charles E. Loew.	22	Hiram Calkins.

The nominees of this Committee will be announced to the Convention at noon on Thursday next.

Tammany Assistant Aldermanic Conventions—Nominations Last Night.

The Tammany Assistant Aldermanic Conventions met last evening, and the following nominations were made:

Third Aldermanic District, Hugh O'Brien; Fourth Aldermanic District, John Galvin; Fifth Aldermanic District, Isaac Robinson; Sixth Aldermanic District, Michael Healy; Ninth Aldermanic District, Henry Rogers; Tenth Aldermanic District, Henry A. Pecher; Thirteenth Aldermanic District, James Barker; Fourteenth Aldermanic District, John Reilly; Sixteenth Aldermanic District, Eugene Durnin; Seventeenth Aldermanic District, Charles Feitner; Eighteenth Aldermanic District, Patrick Garry; Nineteenth Aldermanic District Bartholomew McDonald; Twenty-first Aldermanic District, John Shelly.

The First, Second, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twentieth District Conventions adjourned without nominating.

Anti-Tammany Nominations.

The organizations composing the coalition against Tammany Hall met in Convention last evening at Masonic Hall. Judge LEDWITH was called to the chair. R. B. ROOSEVELT, acted as Secretary. The report of the Committee of twenty-six which had been appointed to nominate the county ticket of the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall was read. The following were their nominations:

For Judges of Common Pleas—Geo. Ticknor Curtis, Oswald D. Hatch, Jas. D. Reymert, and J. W. Gerard, Jr.

For Marine Court Judges—John A. Stemler, Wm. A. Boyd and Benjamin Franklin McCahill.

For Aldermen—Wm. F. Havermeyer, John G. Davis, Edward Buckeye, H. Marshall, D. F. Tremain, F. V. Ewing, John S. Giles, John Foley, W. Mitchell, W. H. Gray, David Kohler, L. J. Kelly, J. Lowenthal, Nelson W. Young, and Clarence A. Bonner.

Speeches, thanking the Nominating Committee for these nominations, were made by Messrs. BOYD and REYMERT.

Seventh Ward Irish Republican Club—Large Accession from the Democratic Ranks.

The meeting of the Irish Republicans of the Seventh Ward, held last evening at No. 115 East Broadway, under the Presidency of Mr. BARCLAY GALLAGHER, was interrupted by the appearance of nineteen young Irishmen, seeking admission to the Club. Mr. J. T. O'CONNOR, who was the spokesman, stated that they had been all life-long Democrats, and members of Democratic Clubs, but that the recent handing over of the Irish Democracy of this City to the mercy of played-out Know-nothings had forced every Irishman with a spark of manhood out of the party. He then read the following remarkable platform adopted by the Democratic Club, to which the nineteen applicants belonged, at the meeting preceding its dissolution:

Whereas, The Democratic Party of this City has been sold, and

Whereas, This sale has been made by putrid Democrats and putrescent Republicans; and

Whereas, We who have heretofore acted with the Democracy of the Seventh Ward cannot consent to aid these corrupt traders and trafficers in attaining the full fruition of their disreputable bargain; therefore,

Resolved, That we will not vote for the nominees for Judges of the Court of Appeals directed at Rochester by TWEED and, SWEENY and MANIERRE and SMITH.

Resolved, That such Democrats as cannot, because of long training with the party, vote for the Republican nominations for Judges of the Court of Appeals, *shall abstain from voting*.

Resolved, That the onus of defeat of the Democratic ticket shall be placed upon those who have become so mighty in their age and generation as to ignore the manhood of the masses and not upon the true Democracy of the Seventh Ward.

The reading of the resolutions was hailed with cheers, and, on motion of JAMES T. DUNN, the Secretary, the nineteen converts were received into the Club, after which the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Love-Feast in Mott Haven—Several Men Stabbed.

A disgraceful fight, which is likely to prove fatal to one of those engaged, took place at Mott Haven on Monday evening last. Pursuant to call, the Democrats of the several wards of the town of Morrisania assembled at the places indicated for the purpose of electing members of the Democratic General Committee. Quite a number of candidates were brought forward, or rather came forward, and made vigorous efforts to be elected by the aid of voters from Harlem and other places outside of the districts. Two of the candidates got into an altercation relative to bringing fraudulent voters to the polls, and finally a general fight ensued, in which knives were freely used. A man by the name of FURLONG, who has been working for Mr. JAMES ROBBINS, roofer, was stabbed in the groin, and so seriously injured that he lies in a very critical condition. Another man, named JOHN CONNOLLY, was stabbed and very severely injured in the left side. Several others were also injured by the knife. JAMES QUINN was arrested and locked up for examination on a charge of stabbing FURLONG.

Personal.

Count Colobrano, of the Italian Legation, Hon. W. H. Chandler, of Worcester, S. Frothingham, of Boston and G. W. Bentley, Esq., of New-London, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Rev. Dr. Boomer, of Canada; Hon. Henry Wells, of Aurora, and Rev. Dr. Edmunds, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. M. Shelley, of Keokuk; Hon. L. D. Boone, of Chicago; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, and Dr. Geo. T. Dickson, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Geo. Thorne, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. E. M. Stebbins, of Troy; R. L. Packard, of Albany; Hon. William Hunt, of Pennsylvania; Col. Zabriskie, of Washington, and J. R. Brown, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. S. L. Brouson, of New-Haven, is at the Coleman House.

McFARLAND ACQUITTED

Triumphant Vindication of the Defendant's Action.

A PROMPT VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The Welkin Rings With Cheers for Prisoner and Counsel.

STRONG MEN WEEP LIKE WOMEN.

Summing Up of the District-Attorney and Charge of the Recorder.

The McFarland trial was ended yesterday afternoon by a verdict of not guilty, and immediately thereafter, the prisoner was discharged from custody and would have gone forth a free man had it not been for the fact, that he was at once imprisoned in the arms of his friends and congratulated on his triumphant acquittal.

The jury retired, after receiving the charge of the Court, at two minutes after 3 o'clock. The Recorder left the Bench and the assembled spectators disposed themselves freely about the room, conversing upon the all-absorbing topic. The District-Attorney left the room, and did not again return. The ladies, who have been most patient in their attendance during the trial, and have taken the liveliest interest in the case, did not in the least abate their anxiety while waiting for the verdict. One after another came forward to where McFarland sat and expressed to him their wishes for his speedy deliverance. The defendant was anxious though he did his best to compose his feelings and appear calm. Little Percy felt that the trying hour had come and remained by his father doing his best to comfort him in his affliction. Mr. Graham sat in his chair calmly conversing with friends, occasionally turning to his client to cheer him up, and, when sometimes left to himself, sitting absorbed in thought and evidently anxious for the fate of his friend.

Two clergymen, whose presence in the Court-room yesterday was well timed, sat near McFarland, and by their conversation kept the mind of the defendant employed, though, from his answers to their observations, it was manifest that his thoughts were absent from the scene around him. The minutes sped onward. Those who had watched the trial carefully, and were therefore competent to judge, calculated—and calculation at such a time is pardonable—that the jury should agree upon a verdict in half an hour from the time they left the jury-box, and that any prolongation of that period might be considered an indication of disagreement—a conviction was not for a moment thought of. The half hour passed, and the anxiety of McFarland's friends—which included all present, as subsequent events proved, Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. Runkle and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair having retired after the charge of the Court—increased. The two brothers of McFarland sat near each other eagerly watching every movement of the throng near the door; Gen. Graham and Mr. De Witt Graham, brothers of defendant's counsel, sat near the counselor, and occasionally conversed with friends; Mr. Gerry, the able junior counsel in this case, and Dr. Vance associated together, and both were anxious as to the result. The throng behind the rail were so excited that they stood upon the benches as if in that position they could hear the result sooner. The multitude outside, who had not been able to gain admission during the day, felt they were fortunate in being where, they were for they would be first, at least, to learn that a verdict had been agreed upon.

An hour passed, and still no verdict; the moments became hours to the waiting throng. Every movement at the door was regarded with significance, but still no jury. At 4:20 the gas was lighted, and the process of illuminating the room was watched as closely as if the person performing it was shedding some light upon the dark subject. Mr. Graham's anxiety was at this time intense, as was evident from his nervous manner, and McFarland was suffered to remain undisturbed by his friends, and left to commune with his own thoughts—and what these must have been none can realize save those who have been placed in like trying circumstances.

Meanwhile "heaven's artillery" added solemnity to the scene. The storm which had been lowering all day burst forth into a thunder-shower of unusual violence for this season of the year, and flash after flash of lightning shot through the sky, followed by peals of the grandest thunder. Amid this disturbance of the elements without, came presently a scene within which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

At 4:50 o'clock there suddenly rose upon the then hushed stillness of the Court-room the loud orders of the officers, "Hats off in Court, gentlemen; take your seats." The effect was electric. The audience scrambled for the nearest chair or bench, order was restored in a moment, and then one by one there filed into the room the twelve men who had just passed upon the fate of the prisoner for weal or woe. At this moment Mr. Graham's fortitude gave way, and he wept like a woman. McFarland, too, was almost unmanned, but he had yet another scene to take part in, and he sustained himself for the ordeal. Little Percy now clung to his father even yet closer than he had ever done before, and furtively glanced toward the jury, as if his youthful mind could divine the secrets which yet reposed in their breasts. Amid silence almost as deep as that of the grave the Recorder entered, took his seat upon the Bench, and the venerable Clerk of the Court, Mr. Henry Vandervoort, called the names of the jury. McFarland was directed to stand up, and did so, supported by his chair, and the formal question was put. The answer came promptly, in a clear tone of voice, from the lips of Mr. Richard Brown, the foreman, "Not guilty."

As the words escaped his lips, the crowd, who had stood with every nerve strained to catch the result, responded with cheer after cheer, which demonstration no effort on the part of the officers could repress—if, indeed, any was made. The Recorder sat unmoved on the bench, and unreproved by him, cheers were given for Mr. John Graham with a vigor even exceeding the former. Little Percy leaped upon a chair, and, waving his handkerchief, joined in the popular demonstration. Everybody was wild with excitement, and women and men were not ashamed to shed tears—indeed, there was scarcely a dry eye in the room. A rush was made toward McFarland by those anxious to congratulate him, but the officers kept the throng back, for there was yet one more formality to be taken. Order was restored for the moment and Mr. Vandervoort put the usual question to the jury requesting them to hearken to the verdict as it was recorded. Then Mr. Gerry rose and requested the discharge of his client, which the Recorder promptly granted. McFarland was from that moment a free man. The Court was immediately adjourned and then the multitude thronged about him and Mr. Graham and Mr. Gerry, warmly congratulating each of them upon the result. Percy was all smiles and was hugged and kissed by the ladies—indeed, everybody was in a state of emotional excitement. The jurymen came in for their share of congratulations, and replied that they felt that they had simply done their duty, and were thus absolved from their oaths. After a little time the Court-room was cleared, and Daniel McFarland was taken to his brother's house, and last night slept, if he slept at all, surrounded by loving friends and relatives.

It is stated that the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction of one of the grades of manslaughter, when they first entered the jury-room. The matter was discussed for some time, and finally the two jurors yielded and a unanimous verdict was agreed upon. It is further stated that the names of those two jurors were Richard Brown, the foreman, and Thomas Scott, the seventh juryman.

Messrs. Graham and Gerry have been crowned with laurels by this verdict, and, as District-Attorney Garvin truly said in his address to the jury, the names of the Recorder, counsel and jurymen will be handed down by history in the records of great trials, and made measurably immortal. Mr. Graham paid a just tribute, in his address, to the faithful services which had been rendered him by Mr. Gerry in preparing this case, but none can tell, nor perhaps will the public ever know, the sacrifices which both these gentlemen have made for their client from the very commencement of these proceedings. The $10,000 fee which Mr. Graham receives for his services is small compensation compared with the mental labor which he has bestowed upon the case. He has been up night after night during the trial, has not entered his office—proceeding from his home to the Court-room direct, and returning immediately after the day's labors were over—since the case commenced, and has undergone mental fatigue which would prostrate almost any other man. Yet he is happy now in winning success in a case in which he has taken the warmest interest, "sticking to his client as close as his skin," as Mr. Graham truthfully remarked in the course of his summing up.

What effect this verdict will have upon the community can well be imagined. It is rumored that McFarland intends, encouraged by this decision, to bring legal proceedings against his wife in the nature of a divorce. Some persons entertain an idea that the civil suit against Richardson will be prosecuted against his estate. Whether this is true or false cannot now be determined. While this trial was in progress Mrs. McFarland, under the name of Abby S. Richardson, as guardian for the children of deceased, took proceedings to sell the property at Woodside, N. J., and it is possible that these steps may be enjoined.

Proceedings of the Last Day of the Trial—The Summing up by District-Attorney Garvin, the Recorder's Charge, and the Verdict of "Not Guilty"—An Exciting Scene in Court.

The Court opened yesterday at the usual hour, and District-Attorney Garvin immediately commenced his address to the jury, speaking as follows:

IF YOUR HONOR PLEASE, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is not for me to enlighten you or the Court in regard to transactions which have occupied such a length of time as the present trial. This trial has continued for a period of more than five weeks—almost three times the number of days that there are jurors in the box. And if the trial had occupied three times as long as it has, it would have been your duty and mine to have sat here on this investigation—a duty owing alike to the public and to the prisoner at the bar. I have no right to complain, neither have you any right to complain at the consumption of time in regard to questions of this momentous character and description. Every man, no matter what the charge against him, has a right to be brought before a Court, and tried by a jury, and no man has a right to take the law into his own hands, and become at once the judge, the jury, and the executioner.

RICHARDSON AND MRS. M'FARLAND.

Did it not occur to you in this case, whether proved or unproved, that Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were entirely innocent of the charges that have been heaped upon them in this case? Here is a man who, when this Union was rocked from center to circumference by a civil war that shook the civilized world, was in the Federal army endeavoring to put down an unholy rebellion, which struck at all the best interests which are garnered up in the Government of our country. He was a man who suffered two long years of imprisonment, in Salisbury Prison, in the hands of the rebels. And yet this man, without any proof against him, without any fact, except such facts as occurred in the presence of numerous witnesses who have been brought here, is charged with a crime for which this prisoner took the law into his own hands and sent him to his long account, without preparation, without question, without trial. Gentlemen, I put it to you as sensible men, I put it to you as men of experience, I put it to men of the world, wherever and whoever they may be, whether a man ever marries his mistress except upon compulsion. Why, if she prostituted herself to him, she may have done the same thing to hundreds of others—and does he take her to his bosom, to rear his children and bring them up and travel with him on the line of life down to the grave. Does he take to his embraces as a wife a woman who has before submitted to him, and who may have submitted to the embraces of others? The defense say that a divorce took place. Well, we take them at their word. They assert that there was a divorce; and why was there a divorce unless they wanted to put themselves in a position where they might legally and according to law become husband and wife? That is the reason, and that is the only reason. And they further say that he sanctified this love which existed between him and her by its consummation in a marriage ceremony at the Astor House. Suppose he did. What, then, is the evidence? That he regarded her as a pure woman, and she regarded him as a pure man. How could McFarland complain? He had given her up two years before. He said it to Sinclair, he said it to Johnson, he said it to others—"I can never live with her again." And she told him she would never live with him.

NO DEFENSE OF ADULTERY.

Now, gentlemen, whether that be true or whether it be false it is not for me to say. You as common-sense men are to determine these questions as they arise in your minds. Look over this whole case and see what the probabilities are, and see what the position was in which they stood toward each other. I am not here to defend adulterers! I am not here for the purpose of tearing up the sacred interests of society! I am not here for the purpose of breaking up happy homes! Neither are you here for any such purposes as that. But you are here for the purpose of carrying out the laws, and protecting the rights of this community, as well as of any other community that shall ever come to hear anything in regard to this case. It does not lie in the mouth of this prisoner or his counsel to appeal against the law; for he says he took vengeance in his own hand, because he says he did the deed.

THE PLEA OF THE DEFENSE AND ITS INCONSISTENCY.

They say in effect, "We killed the man; we got the pistol, and we waited and we watched until he came; and then we did not make any mistake in shooting anybody else; but we shot him." They say, "We admit all that except the consciousness of doing it. We were not responsible. It was the insane spirit in the man that prompted the deed. He did not act for himself in what he did, but he acted under the influence of a frenzy or insanity which carried him out of himself. And, therefore, he is not responsible." Why, gentlemen, is that a serious defense of insanity?—a serious defense of insanity? Or is it because they admit in effect that this man can't be defended on any other ground, and, therefore, they resort to that? Yet in the same breath they declare that adulterers must die—must die by the hands of destroying husbands. But that is not consistent. They must say, "We are justified," or they must say, "He was insane, and therefore not responsible for the act." Now, gentlemen of the jury, it is not for us to show the condition of the prisoner. The law, as the Court will tell you when his Honor comes to charge—the law presumes this prisoner to be sane. It not only presumes the prisoner is sane, but it presumes that all men are sane until proof is introduced that they are insane. The burden of proof is on them. They must establish the proof of insanity, when they call on the jury to acquit this prisoner, when they say in the same breath, "We did the deed; we shot the man; but we are not guilty, because we were not responsible at the time the act took place."

THE CASE MADE OUT.

Now I shall not go over this question of insanity, because our case is made out; we say, "You committed murder;" we show the fact; the prisoner and his counsel admit it. Now, on the question of frenzy, what is your proof? It is not for me to show you what insanity is. It is not for me to travel through the realms of space, and find out whether insanity originates in the mind, or in the body, or in the brain; or whether it is something between the mind and the body—producing disease in some mysterious way. That is not my business here. Every man knows whether he was insane or not at the time he committed this deed. It is not all the externals of a man—wavering lips, shaking, nor mumbling, talking to his fingers, and so on. It is not his conversation. It is not his actions. It is not either of these alone; but all of them together in comparison with his former self which go to make up the proof of sanity or insanity. And now, before I go any further on this subject, I want to call attention to the rule on the subject, which is so plain, so easy to be understood, that there can't be a juror in that box, whether he has studied law or not, but can understand it perfectly well—and so can any man or woman in this Court-room.

WHAT IS INSANITY.

And there is no difficulty, no obscurity about the rule which governs in this case. I will read it to you: "What constitutes insanity of mind is a question which has been very much discussed, especially of late years; and the opinions of learned judges seem at first view to be conflicting. But much of the apparent discrepancy may be reconciled by adverting to the nature of the cases respectively in judgment. The degree of insanity or imbecility of mind sufficient to invalidate the acts of the party in some cases may not suffice in others; but in regard to insanity, where there is no frenzy or raving madness, the legal and true character of the disease is delusion, or, as the physicians express it, illusion or hallucination, and this insane delusion consists in a belief in facts which no rational being would believe. It is distinguished from moral insanity, which consists in the perversion or disordered state of the affections or moral powers of the mind, in contradistinction to the powers of the understanding or intellect. The latter state of the mind is held not sufficient to invalidate a will, unless it is accompanied by that delusion on matters of fact which is the test of legal insanity. In criminal cases in order to absolve the party from guilt a higher degree of insanity must be shown than would be sufficient to discharge the obligations of his contract. In this case the rule of law is understood to be this: "That a man is not to be excused from responsibility if he has capacity and reason sufficient to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong, as to the particular act he is then doing; a knowledge and a consciousness that the act he is doing is wrong and criminal, and will subject him to punishment." Now, gentlemen, that is the rule in this case, by which you are to be governed. Whatever rule of law is laid down in this case, by that you must be governed, and by that you must act.

WHAT PROOF OF INSANITY IN THIS CASE.

Now if that is the rule of law in this case, and that the test by which you must be controlled, I ask you to go over portions of this case, and ask and see whether this man was insane. What do they prove? When did this insanity commence? Where did it commence? And what is its cause? Did this insanity commence before the 13th March, 1867? Did this insanity commence when the intercepted letter was received, which he afterward offered to sell to a sensational newspaper for $100? Did it commence then? Why, gentlemen of the jury, after that thing occurred, he remained in the Appraiser's office, where he had been before. He called on Mr. Sinclair, and asked him to see that he was not turned out of that position. Had he consciousness then? Had he judgment? Had he perception? Had he memory? Had he understanding? Did he know what he was doing during this whole transaction? Why, gentlemen, the very fact that he called on him and made this request shows his condition of mind. He had all his faculties about him, and knew what he was doing. Where did he get the pistol for the first shooting? How did he find his man, in the first shooting? How did he know him when he found him, and distinguished him from others? How did he recollect him? How was it he knew he was the man against whom he had prepared the pistol? Nothing in all the occurrence but shows that he was in the full exercise of his faculties—there is not a single thing but shows that he was in full possession of every mental qualification that he ever possessed at any time. But they say on the other side, that he was under great emotion—great emotional action of the mind—putting him into a whirl and tempest of the brain. Is that insanity? Is that the kind of insanity which is going to exonerate a man from the commission of a crime? Does not that same thing occur in anger?

ANALOGY TO OTHER CASES OF MURDER.

Have his actions been different from those of Strong, who shot Whipple in Albany? In that case he climbed upon the roof of a house, getting into a position where he could kill the man, and when the curtains were drawn he fired and sent him into eternity. Yet, after all the preparation, after all the premeditation, they said that the man was insane. But they could not get a jury to say so. He was convicted and executed for the horrible murder which he perpetrated on that man. Why was he not insane? The argument on the part of the prosecution was, "Where did he get his pistol?" He kept that a secret, and it was never found out. "Where did he secrete it after the murder was committed?" For that too he concealed. "Why did he go up on the roof and perform this act in that secret way?" The circumstances were of such a character that they showed him on the roof at that place. One link after another was added to the chain of evidence, until it was clearly shown that the man went into eternity by a bullet fired from the roof of this building at 12 o'clock at night. I recollect another case on record, where a man was indicted in England for shooting another person, and the defense said he was insane. The defense said, "We admit the act, but we say the prisoner was insane." The prosecution, in reply, said that he could not be insane, and why? "Because there is a letter he wrote on that very day thirty minutes before he committed the deed." That letter was a correct, straightforward business transaction, in the ordinary writing of this man, signed by him with his own name. And the jury said: "We are not to be misled. We sympathize with your sufferings. But you have committed a murder. You knew what you were doing, and you shall be executed for the diabolical crime."

THIS NOT THE COLE CASE.

Gentlemen, this is not the Cole case, which has been adverted to. Cole was a General in the army, and came home after completing his service in the army to his house at Syracuse. He learned the night previous to the killing of Hiscock that his wife had been defiled by this man. He started at once for Albany; he took the next morning train. He knew that it was the first day of the Constitutional Convention. My learned friend and myself were both members of that Convention. We had assembled, had taken the oath of office—among others, Hiscock—and had then adjourned. Hiscock had gone down to the hotel called the Stanwix Hall; he had got his dinner, and was smoking a cigar in the office. Cole, as soon as he arrived, stopped first at the Delavan House, then he walked over to Stanwix Hall. The first man he met full in the face was Hiscock. He was a military man; he carried arms; he had carried them for the years during which the rebellion lasted; he had been in the habit of using a pistol as frequently as a man uses a snuff-box or a box of tobacco. He put up his hand and deliberately shot Hiscock dead, and he fell in the presence of a hundred men. There was a sudden transport of rage. There was a sudden excitement that might indeed have thrown a man off his balance. There was an an exhibition of the overwhelming power by which a man may be carried off his feet. The law does not justify it; juries cannot justify it; which Courts say was a crime. The say now, as they said then, that juries should convict such a man of murder or some other degree of crime; and if the temptation was so great, and the circumstances such as to overcome a man, then go to the Governor of the State, the fountain of mercy, and let him, by a pardon or otherwise, do what he sees fitting in the case. But juries should never take into their hands the question of mercy and pardon, but administer the law as they find it, for those who are jealous with or without cause.

NOT THE CASE OF SICKLES.

Another case, the case of Sickles, has been referred to by my learned adversary. There was a man, a member of Congress. I remember as well as if I had come from there this morning, the little white house just west of the Jackson Monument. Sickles stood by the window and saw this man Barton riding by on a horse, and as he got past the window he waved his handkerchief, as an adulterous signal, to the woman who he thought was standing by that window. Having heard all that had occurred from his wife, and seeing that adulterous sign, he seized his pistol, he walked down in front of the President's house, and there he met Key walking back, for he had left his horse at the stable, and he shot him three times, once while standing and twice on the ground, and sent him into eternity. But even with all this, old Judge Crawford said that the law is that the man who takes vengeance into his own hand must be convicted of the crime, and he so charged the jury. Well the jury went out and found him "not guilty;" but there is not a jurist in the land but says he ought to have been convicted of murder or of some sort of offense, and that it should have been left (it being in the District of Columbia) to the President to say whether, as a matter of mercy, he ought to be discharged or held.

LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED.

I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, human laws are made to restrain the passions of men, to hold men up to their duties as good citizens, and for this reason they have organized Courts of justice and organized juries. If you give a loose rein to this idea of letting man execute his own vengeance upon another, you give a power of life and death into the hands of any man who is jealous. A jealous man sees you or me speaking to his wife in a manner he presumes to be too familiar, and he takes your life or mine or any other valuable life that may exist in the community, and the vulgar verdict passed upon the deed by certain ruffians in our streets and hanging about this town is, "Served him right;" that is the vulgar idea of justice, but it is not true justice nor law either.

Gentlemen of the jury, I want you to remember you are under oath; you are sworn just as solemnly as I am to do your duty between the prisoner and the people. You solemnly swore you would fairly and honestly try this issue and a verdict give according to the evidence. That is your duty, and that is the duty I know you will perform in this case.

WHY THE AVENGER'S BULLET IS CERTAIN.

Gentlemen, let us see how much there is made out on the subject of insanity; but before I come to that, I want to notice one single remark by my learned adversary. He says, why is it that the bullet of the injured husband always goes home and kills, while a policeman so often escapes when fired at; or a man living in his own house beset by burglars who fires or is fired at, so often escapes. Policemen occasionally get killed, but however often fired at, we have seen that they do again and again escape. POOLE, you will recollect that case, was lying on the floor in the midst of a general fight in a saloon, and twenty pistols were fired all around and no man hurt, and no man killed except POOLE; but the counsel says that the bullet of an injured husband goes home, and I will tell you why: it is because he is almost always sane, and not insane. He knows his man and what he is doing; is ready and prepared, and fires with cool and deliberate aim.

THE PRISONER'S TEMPER AND DISPOSITION.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, before we go any further in this case, let me call your attention to a conceded fact. What is this prisoner's temper and disposition? what was it years before he ever saw Mrs. McFarland, and on the 13th of March, 1867, and what is it now? Dr. Quimby says that over thirty years ago, or over twenty certainly, he was a man who would get into paroxysms of frenzy on any cause of real or imaginary ill-will against another. The doctors say he was a man of excitable temperament, and I want you to bear that fact in mind in connection with all I have to say hereafter. They do not mean the frenzy that would absolve from crime—they mean a desire for revenge, excitable feelings, furious wrath, extraordinary expression of malignity; that is all the doctor means. That was his character, and that is the way in which he is made up.

He was living at No. 72 Amity-street, and Richardson lived there. What was their condition to each other? They were friends, friends of course. Browne says he heard and saw them talking together; they associated with each other. Being there in adjoining rooms, they were associates. McFarland would be gone during the day-time, sometimes coming home drunk early, at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Sinclair says he was sent for there, and found him in a brutal state of intoxication; and that he had to stay there till he could get him quiet. He says that McFarland was insisting on going out in that state; kept repeatedly getting up, and was bent on going out, giving all the signs of a man in a state of drunken intoxication. Does that show you nothing in regard to this man's character, and does it throw no light on this question?

SIGNIFICANT TESTIMONY.

And the remarks of Mrs. McFarland on the 24th of February, after she had left him, when she sent for her father for Oliver Johnson, and Mr. Sinclair, at Mr. Sinclair's house, and how the prisoner came over after her father had arrived, for she would not see him before, how they had a conversation there, how she undertook to tell her griefs, her sorrows and her woes, and how the prisoner always interrupted her in the burden of these statements which she desired to make; she however did get out this: "Your paroxysms of intemperance have been such that long since you have driven from my heart every feeling of love which I have had there. I tell you that one sentence discloses more about the character of this prisoner than anything in this evidence, and speaks volumes to you as fathers, husbands, and as to men of common sense appealing to the knowledge which you have derived as men of the world as to what transpires between man and wife. Here was a proud woman wedded to a drinking man, who was running about the country from pillar to post, running off to Wisconsin and back to New-Hampshire, and off to Boston and back to New-York, and in New-York, constantly moving and changing his residence every five or six months, and guilty of brutal intoxication, as we have shown, on several occasions. She said if he got drunk a certain number of times she would leave him. Does that show anything about the relations between them? No, it only shows that the woes and secrets of married life are sacred to husband and wife. She may have a black eye, she may be hungry, she may be cold, she may be weary, she may be struggling to give public readings, she may go to the theater, she may work and struggle on year after year; but the time comes when human nature breaks down and neither woman nor man can stand it any longer; and who can tell what are the sufferings of a woman who is injured in the tenderest feelings of her heart.

THE SEPARATION.

Finally she went away and would not see this man till her father came. He did come and she saw him, her husband, among her friends, and it was agreed they were then and there to separate, and they did. I tell you the impure woman is not the one who carries away her children with her. She is the wife who leaves the child behind and goes out into the world and takes her own course. The woman that loves her children sticks to them, for she is the pure woman and lives for them. He gave his wife up: I don't care whether it was legal or illegal, they agreed to separate, and did, and they never lived together afterward; they never saw each other but once since that time. He has never seen her, and she has never seen him. Now then, gentlemen, let us go on from this point. What does this man do? He goes down the very next morning and talks with Sinclair, and goes the very next day and talks with Johnson, and wherever you trace him you find that he is saying that he never expects to live with this woman again; that the time for that has gone by; that they have separated, and that between them everything has come to an end, and that no more intercourse can ever take place between him and Mrs. McFarland.

MUTTERINGS AND CONTORTIONS—AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE.

Now then, he mutters and talks to his fingers, is that evidence of insanity; gentlemen, now I ask you is that evidence of insanity? He looks wild out of his eyes, his lips twitch, he has contortions of the face; is that any evidence of insanity? Why, gentlemen, I recollect very well reading, and I will read it to you, the case of a very distinguished man who saw a ghost, who was haunted by a ghost, who laid up orange peels and put them away securely for no reason he could tell, who had great contrition of spirit because he had eaten milk on a Good Friday, who would touch every post in a railing, and if he failed would go back and do it all over again; a man who had preconceived ideas that he should put a certain foot first across his threshold, and if he failed would go back so as to bring that foot by chance to enter the house first. In addition to that he would hear voices calling to him by night and day, and his mother who had been dead several years he would hear call to him. He would have long periods of abstinence, then he would eat immoderately, yet no one could pretend that he was insane; there was no evidence of insanity. He would have his gesticulations and contortions of the face along the street, so as to attract the attention of everybody. Was not this man insane? So far from it, Dr. Johnson was regarded as one of the most vigorous thinkers of his time, and today he is regarded as one of the ablest thinkers and writers that ever lived.

Gentlemen of the jury, if that man was not insane, what was the matter with him? The defense would ask you that question. But no man would claim that Johnson was insane, and the very things talked about in connection with the prisoner here are not half as strong to indicate insanity as the case of Dr. Johnson—with the illusion of voices in the night and people calling to him. I tell you, gentlemen, that this muttering and twitching of the face, this ghastly condition of the eye, this high pulse all show you nothing in regard to this question of insanity. But, gentlemen, it is not necessary he should be insane in order to be acquitted. They have proclaimed the doctrine, and insisted upon it for twenty days, that he had the right to kill Richardson. If he had the right to kill him, insanity had nothing to do with the question. It only shows you how weak they regard this question of insanity themselves, when they are compelled at every other breath to claim that he did right, and that he had the right to kill this man.

TEST OF INSANITY—AN EMINENT AUTHORITY.

Another way in which you are to test this insanity is to compare the man himself with himself; what was his conduct before, and what was his conduct after the occurrence. And here let me observe that you are to look one step further, and to see if there was any motive for what he did, independent of his alleged insanity; and if there was a motive irrespective of insanity, he is to be judged by that motive in connection with the evidence they give of his insanity. Now I want to read you a few words on that subject of alterations in conduct, the change from what he was before to what he is now. I will read from Bucknell's Psychological Medicine, page 276, which Dr. Vance says is good authority. This man Bucknell was a witness in a case lately tried in London, where a very distinguished lady's conduct was the subject of investigation, and with which the Prince of Wales was connected. Dr. Bucknell is a gentleman who has been at the head of the very largest asylums, a man of great knowledge, who does not live in theories, and who has seen hundreds and thousands of cases of insanity from its earliest incubation to its fullest development. Here is a man whose opinion is worth something; I will now read you what he says:

CHANGE OF CHARACTER NO INDICATION.

"In estimating exaggerations or alterations of character, the physician must be careful to make allowance for those which take place naturally, and in healthy minds. It by no means follows because a person has become 'a changed man,' that he must, therefore, be an insane man. The nature of the change must be estimated with careful reference to its apparent cause and character. For instance, if, in the midst of prosperity and domestic happiness, a man underwent a change from a joyous and brief disposition to one of gloom and wretchedness, without any other apparent cause than the influence of predisposition to insanity, the change would justly be held to be one of the most serious and ominous import. But if predisposition did not exist, and if heavy losses or domestic afflictions afforded a reasonable cause, such a change might take place without exciting the slightest alarm on the score of impending insanity. Great changes often do take place in the character of individuals, and in their habits of life, without the slightest suspicion of insanity. For instance, when a dissipated and reckless young man is brought under the influence of strong religious convictions, the external manifestations of his character undergo a complete change. On the other hand, a youth who has been brought up in the strict observance of a rigid religious discipline, without appreciating the principles upon which it is founded, when the repressive influence of parental or other authority is removed, may undergo an unfavorable change of character, and become thoroughly dissipated, without affording any indication of mental disorder.

In the exaggeration of character, also, the natural influence of circumstance must be allowed to have its due weight. Thus, particular callings and professions form a strong tendency to develop particular characteristics. If, for instance, a clergyman acquired arbitrary and dictatorial habits, or a physician became particularly intemperate and jovial, such developments of character would have a very different significance to that which would attach to them if the first had occurred in a sea Captain, and the last in a Boniface."

WHAT DELUSION HAD HE?

Now, gentlemen, you see that these alterations in character, if they have a motive and if they can be ascribed to any cause originating in malice, or a desire for revenge; if there is anything like premeditation about them; if there is anything which looks as though he desired to vent his vengeance on any particular individual, then the alterations in this man's habit, conduct, conversation and manners, cannot be attributed to insanity. Now, gentlemen, this matter of delirium, which has been talked about by the other side, is what? What is delusion? Here is a man in a sane state of mind for years, but, all of a sudden, as they say, he had a delusion when he read this intercepted letter. It is a false conception. Doctors say it is a false idea of things that don't exist; and how can a man be insane except he has a delusion—unless, indeed, he is a raving maniac—the intellectual organs of the mind upset, disruption of the faculties, a perfect tempest in the brain? That is one case.

Unless a person has a delusion in reference to something, which means a false idea with reference to one or more given things, how can such a man be insane? It is impossible, unless he has a delusion, or, in another aspect of the case, is a raving maniac. What was the delusion of this prisoner? Had he any? Not at all. Certainly it was not in believing that his wife was virtuous, because they denounced her without stint or mercy, and say she was an adulteress from beginning to end. They pour on that poor woman's head a tirade of abuse and persecution which is unequaled by anything that has ever been heard in a court of justice, except, perhaps, their attack on individuals whose names have been mentioned in connection with this case, but who had nothing to do with producing this separation. There was no delusion with regard to that. They say he had a delusion in regard to his boy. Is there any delusion about that? It is a fact. The boy was with his mother and he knew it. Where, then, I ask, was the delusion this man labored under? He had none. He was engaged all one Summer in a litigation with regard to his boys. That came to an end on the 15th of November, 1867 or 1868, in Boston, by stipulation signed between these two parties, which was read in your presence, by which it was agreed he was to take one boy and she the other. There was the end of the litigation, understood, agreed on, premeditated, designed, effected, and final in its results so far as the custody of these children was concerned. There the matter stood, and he knew it. Engaged all the Summer in getting together witnesses to testify before the Commissioner his fitness for the possession of his children. Any delusion about that? It was true; there was no false conception about it. There he was, a sane man, attending to his business the whole time during which this litigation was going on. Any delusion with regard to that? What is their other point? Any delusion with regard to Richardson? He was a living man walking up and down the earth. He knew it. He met him near ten times, and where was the delusion as regards this man Richardson? Suppose he was guilty of defiling his wife; suppose he was the seducer of his wife, the spoiler of his home, and that he carried off his boy—all facts; no false conception about them; true every word of it. Supposing, for a moment, their side of the question to be true, everything about it was perfectly true in regard to his wife, in regard to his boy, in regard to Richardson, in regard to himself, and where was the delusion? I know what my learned adversary says; but I should like to know where this delusion existed, and in what subject? How was it he was led around by this delusion—a sort of will-o'-the-wisp which has led him everywhere—which was false, untrue, and had no real existence? There was no delusion in this man's minp. Everything was real; everything was true, according to the position my learned adversary has contended for during the twenty-four days during which this investigation has lasted.

MORAL INSANITY.

But they say if he had no delusion he had a perversion of the moral faculties. That is what they call moral insanity. I remember very well before I came to the City of New-York having a case against a lawyer who was indicted in the United States Court for forgery. The case was plain. There could be no doubt of the man's guilt, and the forgery was of a peculiar character. He lived away down in the County of Steuben, in a remote country district. An old pensioner who had $60 a year semi-annually, and for whom he had been preparing receiving the pension, died. He conceived the idea, after his death, when the next semi-annual payment came around, of forging the old man's name. He forged, too, the name of a Justice of the Peace, who was accustomed to sign his papers, and sent them on to Washington. He drew the money, put it in his pocket, and he did that for a period of five or six years. At last, by a mere accident, (as justice is always on the hot and burning path for the man who violates the law,) he was overtaken, an indictment was found against him, and that was the case we were to try. In the morning, when I entered the Court and saw the prisoner there, I inquired of the Clerk who his counsel was, and he said Mr. Knoxton, of Syracuse, a very eminent lawyer. I asked him what was his defense, and Knoxton, who was a shrewd, cunning old fellow, and knew his own secrets, said, "My defense is that this man is not guilty." The jury was impanneled, the facts were proved, the defense was gone into, and it was then ascertained that this man's defense was insanity. I sent for a celebrated doctor who resided in the city to hear the testimony. It went on for two days showing he was insane, and when the evidence was concluded he was in a very dubious condition of mind with regard to the case, and so it went to the jury. The jury disagreed, and it was tried again at Auburn next term. In the meantime I had sent to Washington for upward of fifty letters which were written in regard to this transaction, which were read to the jury. I got witnesses to prove his handwriting, and the jury said this man is not insane, but has permitted this defense to be got up for the purpose of exonerating himself from the consequences of a fearful crime he has committed. He was sane, and yet on that trial they showed this man heard voices, saw sights, and made strange gesticulations similar to those proved in this case. Moral insanity! Now, gentlemen, before going further on this question, I want to call attention to one or two things to establish this definition of moral insanity.

THE ABSURDITY OF THE PLEA.

Moral insanity is the state of mind described where there is no illusion; because, here, there is no illusion, no hallucination, no delusion. I want to see whether he falls within the class of moral insanity, or whether that class can possibly cover this man; and if it does cover him, I want to show you how absurd this whole doctrine of moral insanity is. Even if it covers this case, I want to show you the utter absurdity of irresponsibility on the ground of moral insanity. Dr. Elwell, writing on medical evidence, says: "Any illusion or affection of the intellect, which arises from no regular disease of the mind, is a mere perversion of the moral faculties." Perversion of the moral sentiments! I should like to know how that differs from depravity. Dr. Reese, writing in reference to moral insanity, also says: "Wherein does moral insanity differ from moral depravity, as described by our best standards? Take the Bible, to which my learned friend refers: "When I would do good, evil is present with me." That is a perversion of the moral sentiments. "He that knoweth good but doeth it not does sin." "He that knoweth the law but doeth it not shall be visited with many stripes." "I see the good, and yet the ill pursue." What is that? That is moral insanity—moral depravity, nothing more or less. Look at the case of Reynolds, who murdered a man he never saw before. What was the matter with that man? Moral insanity—perversion of the intellect—perversion of the sentiments—depravity. Yet they said, on that occasion, that man had to be acquitted. They struggled hard to acquit him, because they said there was no motive for his crime. And yet the jury said: "You took the life of this man without cause, and you must be convicted." That was a case of moral insanity; but does it screen from crime? Here is a case where a man is a raving maniac; here is a case where there is no delusion.

PRETENDED INSANITY IN A CIVIL CASE.

Before I go further, gentlemen, I want to call your attention to one case more. It is a civil case, which occurred in the western part of this State, reported in 35 N. Y. R., page 70. It is the case of an old lady who was suddenly bereft of her husband by death, and who had some property in her own hands by his will. There were several heirs who would receive the property at his death unless a will was made. The will was made by her, was brought before the Surrogate, and they undertook to set that will aside; and the question presented in that case is presented in this. The Surrogate decided that the testatrix was sane. She was sixty-five years of age when she made the will. Her husband died on the 16th of April preceding, and a few days after his death she removed from the house where they lived together, and went to reside in the family of James Van Kuren, the husband of Ann Eliza Van Kuren, one of the residuary legatees. In June following she gave Van Kuren a power of attorney to transact her business, and he managed her affairs from that time until her death. She also appointed him one of the executors of her will, which was executed at the house in the presence of Van Kuren and his family. In March, 18[illegible], by inquisition in the Supreme Court, the testatrix was declared a lunatic from the 1st of October, [illegible]. The fact of insanity at the time found in the inquisition, appears to be unquestioned, and it narrows the investigation to the inquiry whether the unsoundness of the mind, so unmistakably exhibited in October, did not exist as early as the preceding July. It is apparent from the testimony that the testatrix was a person of a moderate share of intellect. She had but little education, but could read and write some. She was ignorant, and believed in the existence of witches and what she termed "spooks." She was of a very excitable temperament, and was occasionally subject to violent outbreaks of anger. The greater part of her testimony was devoted to the condition of her mind during the last illness of her husband, and immediately following his death. A large number of witnesses, called by the contestants, testified that they saw her once or oftener, during that period, and that she was insane. Of these witnesses only one, A. J. Chadsey, was a physician, or had any special acquaintance with mental disease. Some of the non-professional witnesses stated the facts and circumstances on which they based their opinions that the testatrix was insane. They said she "acted strange;" she looked wild, and she "wandered in her talk." The testatrix, when spoken to about the time of her husband's death, burst into tears, and immediately after that occurrence she laughed. Sometimes when addressed she made no reply, but sat by herself, evidently disinclined to talk. At other times she spoke disconnectedly, or repeated the same remark or inquiry several times at one interview. At other times she was so forgetful as to inquire after persons whom she had formerly known well, but who had been dead for many years. She said she was tormented by spooks and witches, that they kept her awake at night, and she became enraged when told there were no witches. On one occasion she directed one of the witnesses to buy two pounds of pork, and gave him two cents to buy it, when pork was eight cents a pound. Once she used her finger instead of a knife and fork, and frequently, when she was excited, her eyes appeared wild and glaring. Three physicians were called by the contestants, and expressed an opinion that the testatrix was insane. Notwithstanding all this, the Court thought that the will was a good will, and confirmed the judgment of the Surrogate. They said she was of sane mind when the will was made, and the judgment of the Court below was confirmed. I have already read to you that in a civil case what the rule is in regard to insanity, and that there must be a higher degree of proof in order to make it out in a criminal than in a civil case, where it is a mere question as to a contract between two individuals. That is the rule in this country, and that is the law.

THE CASE OF GRIFFIN.

I will refer you now to another case. I recollect very well the case of Griffin, who was tried before Judge Edmunds, at the Chenango Court of Oyer and Terminer twenty years ago. There was a case where a man's wife had left him and gone away. He came to the house with three or four other individuals where the seducer of his wife, as he alleged, was. This man had a pistol in his pocket, and his hand on the pistol at the time. When he went into the house, this man ordered him out. He went out; but the pistol accidentally discharged in his pocket and wounded himself. The noise brought the people of the house into the yard where he was bleeding from the wound inflicted on himself, and the recollection of the wrongs this man suffered at the hands of the seducer of his wife rushed on his mind, and, taking up a white-oak stave, he struck him on the head, killing him on the spot. There is a case where a man might be totally irresponsible in a moment; in a twinkling this man might be changed from a sane man to a man utterly insane—drifting without rudder or helm, or anything else to guide his intellect, as to what he was doing. In a transport of sudden rage this spirit of insanity entered his mind and he killed a man on the spot. This is no such case as that. This is no such case as Cole's. This is no case like Sickles'. There a man had been for two years, going on three years, in possession of this whole thing. He knew all about it; was not surprised by anything.

HEREDITARY INSANITY—BUCKNELL'S VIEWS.

I want to read you a word on the subject of hereditary insanity. Why, gentlemen, these men are driven so hard in reference to this case, and the counsel is put to such extremes, that they are compelled to rely upon this as a makeweight in this case. Hereditary insanity! Coming down from those who have gone before, as in the case of a cousin who died of dementia—softening of the brain—a thing which may occur to any man at any time. Some of the most gifted intellects the world has ever produced have died from that disease, and yet it was not hereditary. It is hardly a straw in the case of this defense. Now, I will read you what this man Bucknell says on the subject of insanity:

"The degree of hereditary taint may, to a certain extent, be ascertained and estimated. Thus the insanity of one parent would indicate a less degree of predisposition than that of a parent and an uncle, and still less than that of a parent and of a grand-parent, or that of two parents. The insanity of a parent and of a grand-parent, with an uncle or aunt in the same line, would be held to indicate even stronger predisposition than the insanity ofboth parents. The influence of the insanity of parents in creating a predisposition will depend to a great extent upon whether it has taken place before or after the state of parentage commenced. The insanity of a parent occurring after the birth of a child, if it arose from a cause adequate to excite it, without previous predisposition, would, of course, be held as of no value in the formation of hereditary insanity. The insanity of brothers and sisters may be of much or of little value as evidence of predisposition according to the circumstances under which it has shown itself. If several of them, both older and younger than the patient, have become insane, the fact tells strongly in favor of predisposition, although neither parent nor grandparent may have been lunatic, since it is well-known that other conditions in the parent, beside that of actual insanity, may create this predisposition.

for violent and habitual passion, the debility of old age, and, most of all, habits of intemperance at the time of procreation. The insanity of cousins cannot be said to be worth anything as evidence of predisposition except in corroboration of nearer and weightier facts."

Now, I shall ask you where are the weightier facts which go to show any sort of cause of insanity in this family except this mere death of a cousin who was insane, as they say, from losses of property, which terminated in softening of the brain, of which disease he died.

THE PHYSICAL TESTS SIGNIFY NOTHING.

Now, gentlemen, there are one or two other things which I desire to note before closing this case. You have heard much said by the witnesses, and also by the counsel on the other side, in regard to the condition of the eye; congestion of the eye, which, they say, indicates congestion of the brain. You have also heard much said in regard to the pulse of this individual, which was examined long after the offense was committed. You have also heard the other tests, which consisted of tracing on paper by holding the instrument which was produced, as you recollect, by Dr. Hammond; and you have also heard a good deal said on the subject of sensibility to touch. Now, gentlemen, in regard to this matter of the pulse, what has Dr. Hammond said? He says he examined this man carefully on one occasion. For an hour on that occasion his pulse stood at 120-124; and that on another occasion it went up to 142 beats. Did that indicate insanity then? He says no, he was not insane then—there is no pretense that he was insane at that time. He was excited as a man might be excited by anger. Now, gentlemen, I undertake to say that there are men on this jury—there are men and ladies in this audience—who, if you knew the secret, the mention of one name would make their pulse jump twenty in a minute. I know a man in this town of distinguished position who so hates another man. You go into his office when he is as cool as a Summer morning, and you say to him the name of another man who lives in this town, and I venture that his pulse will rise thirty in less than one minute. Everybody knows that is so, and yet is that man insane? You meet another man in the street and you spit in his face, in presence of his wife and child and friends. If his pulse don't rise twenty or thirty in a minute he is no man; and yet he is not insane. He is angry. He is full of wrath; and I should like to know anything that will excite a man's pulse quicker than anger, wrath and desire for revenge. What did the doctor do to excite this man's pulse? In a calm conversation, perfectly docile, he presents suddenly the photograph of his wife. What was the effect? Stunned. He then, on the same or another occasion, presented the photograph of Richardson. The prisoner got up, walked round the room, his pulse went up twenty, thirty, forty. I asked the doctor before he left the stand "Dr. Hammond, was that man insane?" "No, Sir, he was not. He walked round, he was excited, but not insane." Dr. Bucknell, an authority on this subject, says the pulse is very little indication of what the condition of the mind was. It requires no Dr. Hammond, no Dr. Vance, or any other doctor, to say to us that that examination was no evidence that that man was insane at that time when he took Richardson's life. It was two or three months after this transaction had occurred. The question is not whether he was excited more or less, but the question is was he insane at the time he took this man's life, and fired this shot?

AN AMUSING MACHINE.

Now, gentlemen, on this subject of the test of the will and muscles, does that show anything or throw any light on this subject? How can it? It is a very amusing machine to exhibit to the Court and jury; but I ask you, is there a single man on this jury—I put it to your common sense—that can take that delicate thing in his hand and hold it steady to one point for one minute? If he can, can he hold it there for two? Won't there very soon be a vibration of the hand, of the mind, of the muscle, which will show you that he cannot hold it to the point indicated in his first grasp? You try it when you get into the jury-room. Let each one hold out his hand, and see how long he can hold it there. Where is the standard by which you can judge of a sane or an insane man? The test was not put to this man on the day, nor the hour, nor the minute he committed this murder, but it was months and days afterward. Besides that, if you wanted to put that test before the jury, why didn't you try some other man who was in the Tombs accused of crime? Take any man except his Honor the Recorder, who has a steady hand and firm nerve, and I should like to see the man that can hold it steady at one point for any considerable length of time.

THE USE OF THE COMPASS.

Now, on the question of sensibility, he says he put down the points of the compass on this man's hand and person. That is a test in regard to sensibility. What sort of a test is it in this case? I recollect very well a very distinguished man who occupied one of the most distinguished positions in this country, came to this City to consult a very eminent physician in regard to paralysis, which he feared was in his system; and the first thing this distinguished man did was to take these compasses and put them down on his hand, saying, "Now here is a point and there is a point; do you feel them both?" He turned his head away, without seeing what was done, and to the question "Do you feel one, or two, or four points?" he replied, "I feel one, no more." "Sir, there is no sensation then in that finger. You have got creeping paralysis coming over you, Sir, and you must take care."

What sort of a disease would it be in this case? He might or might not be in a certain condition when the fatal shot was fired. It amounts to nothing, is nothing, has nothing to do with this case.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE OF JURORS.

Again, the counsel calls on you to notice the fact that I challenged two jurors peremptorily. I did more; I challenged four, and I would do it again. I have no prejudice against nationalities, nor any man that is a citizen of these United States or not a citizen; but I have a right to have a choice in the jurors, and so has he; and gentlemen, if he did like those two jurors and I did not, it is a good reason for challenging, and I ask you, gentlemen, further, what two gentlemen on this jury does he want off and those two on? I am satisfied with this jury—he has got to be satisfied with it. Irishmen and Frenchmen challenged on a jury? Talk about descending from Irish stock. I should like to know among Irishmen whether the name of Graham or Garvin is most common in Ireland? I tell you that I am as proud of my descent as I am of any other fact, and when I forget Old Ireland it will be a thousand years after the last trump has blown and every man has disappeared from the face of the earth.

EVERYTHING BUT THE CASE—UNJUST ASSAULTS.

Now, gentlemen, instead of trying this case on the other side, they have tried everything else but the case. I have sat here for twenty-four days and heard this case go on, and never have I interposed an objection to any evidence that they proposed to give, unless it was so palpable and so plain that there could be no doubt about it, that it would not by any possibility throw any light on this controversy, and I have let in all sorts of evidence, and all kinds of evidence to see if it was possible that this man might be exculpated from this offense. I have been liberal to a fault.

Now, see how unjust this assault has been upon Mr. Greeley, upon Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, upon Mrs. Calhoun, upon all the family with which she is connected. Here is a poor family, of which the prisoner was at the head, who had misfortunes overtake them, and when they were needy, who extended the hand of friendship to him and his wife, but Mrs. Sinclair, by opening her house, giving readings at her house, fostering this woman and this man; when she was sick and without anybody to protect her, and her husband was away from home, she went there, took her to her own house, and took care of her; when she was needy, she gave her $100, and when she returned it she expended it on her wardrobe. That is what she has done here; and yet she is reviled here as if she was a woman who ought not to be in decent society. Here is Mrs. Calhoun charged by the counsel with being a plotter, a conspirator, a procuress, and a panderer to a man's lust! Is that the way to talk about ladies? Is that the way to talk about a woman that you have seen on the stand? There is not a man on this jury but that believed every word she said. A purer lady does not live. Purer ladies are not to be found in this community than both those ladies—Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Calhoun.

M'FARLAND'S APPOINTMENTS.

When this man was in need—this prisoner—Mr. Greeley, in the kindness of his heart, wrote a letter to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, and also to Chief-Justice Chase, recommending this man to office, and doing everything he could to aid and assist him. He was in the Custom-house, he was in the Enlistment office, he was in the Internal Revenue, discharging well these duties during almost the entire period when they say that he was so insane that he might kill a man and be irresponsible, and yet drawing a salary from the Government almost every day during that period. And yet this thing was done by the very people who have been assaulted in terms so odious and in language which I will not again repeat. And too, gentlemen, you must remember that those people were not related to them by blood or marriage. Why is this assault made upon Mrs. Sinclair? She is a cousin of Mr. Greeley. Why is this assault made upon Mr. John F. Cleveland? He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Greeley, and he was in his office at the very time when this murder took place.

HIS WIFE ON THE STAGE.

Now, gentlemen, she went on the stage. He produced that result; he was a teacher of elocution himself. He taught her. With his consent, Mrs. Vandenhoff says, that she went to them to procure their aid in taking lessons in elocution, and she took lessons of Mr. Vanderhoff until she could not pay his terms. She took lessons of Mrs. Vandenhoff, and when the time came for this woman to go on the stage, this prisoner went over to Mrs. Sinclair's and saw the wardrobe prepared in which she was to appear the first time as an actress. She gave readings, and Mr. Sinclair followed them up by a reading at Steinway Hall, and the prisoner received the proceeds and put them in his pocket. I tell you, gentlemen, the kindness, the labor, the effort, everything in regard to this case has been on the side of those people who have been so vilely traduced and abused.

THE JURY NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

Now, gentlemen, I have but a few words more to say on this subject. There is not a man on this jury but what, if this case was stripped of one of the circumstances, would say this man is guilty of murder or some lower degree of crime charged in this indictment. I want to see a jury in the City of New-York stand up and say that no matter what occurs elsewhere we will administer the law on the evidence—the law as we receive it from the Court, the evidence as it has been delivered to us by the witnesses. I don't want a jury to be frightened out of their senses because counsel says if they should render a verdict of guilty they could not get across the Park. Is that the way to talk in a Court of Justice? Suppose a man should say to you if you render a verdict of guilty I will take your life, is there anybody coward enough or craven enough to believe that that threat would be executed? to be afraid that a man would make a remark about him or cowhide him?

INSANITY A PRETENSE.

Now, gentlemen of the Jury, you know, I know, there is not any man but what knows that this insanity is a pretense; these threats, this first shooting, this premeditation, this motive is all, instead of being insanity, wrath, anger, revenge. That is what it is. And I want to see a Jury in the City of New-York stand up and say that this is a case where there should be a conviction, if they believe it right to convict, irrespective of what the defense in this case may be. I know, gentlemen, that it is said on the other side, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," but I know also from the same smoking top of that burning mountain it was proclaimed on tablets of stone so that it might last throughout eternal ages, also that "Thou shalt not commit murder." "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." That does not mean that every man that is angry, revengeful and desires to take the law in his own hand, shall; but he shall come into your court and my court, and the people's court, and have the facts inquired into, and if he has committed a crime, have him punished—not be drove out by this howl which is abroad in the land—"served him right." That is no way to administer law or justice.

Again, gentlemen, suppose a man whips another in the public street with a cow-hide, in the presence of his wife, his children, his friends, or does some other thing, and the man does not resent it; lets it pass; or he spits in your face, and the man assaulted does nothing, but goes away, and brings a suit for assault and battery, and lets it lay for two years, I say, gentlemen, has not the time gone by for that man to shoot? Are you going to tolerate any such doctrine as that? He took this remedy, and chose it; his time for shooting had passed.

CLOSING WORDS TO THE JURY.

Now, gentlemen, a few words and I am done. This is a case which you will remember as long as you live. It is a case which this community will remember. It is a case which is going to pass into history, and there will be the names of the counsel on the part of the defense, the counsel on the part of the prosecution, the name of every juror, the name of his Honor, the Recorder, and it will stand as a reported case in history longer than you or I live. Now, I ask you, gentlemen, when you come to make up your verdict in this case, to say whether or not you are going to substantiate the doctrine, and have it announced to this country and the civilized world, that whatever the wrong a man may receive at the hands of another, he may wait two years, yea three; he may bring a civil suit; he may take letters bearing his own wife's shame and the letters of her seducer, for the purpose of having it published to the world for a hundred dollars in money, and, after that, turn around and shoot the man that he says has broken up his family. It is in vain for the gentlemen on the other side to say that that evidence is contradicted by the evidence of Mr. Elwood. True, he swears that the letters were not out of his possession during a period of two years, but the prisoner may have had copies of them. It was those copies that he proposed to sell for the pitiful sum of a hundred dollars, and he is the man that claims to be the injured husband.

Now, gentlemen, take this case, decide it, and whatever your verdict may be in regard to this case, I do not know, I am not in your secrets. I do not know the various convolutions of your hearts; its recesses I cannot penetrate. All I have to say is that if you do not vindicate the law of the land in this case you will see the crowning of your work all over this great Empire State, one murder after another, until the public mind shall be brought to a state or condition in which the laws can be enforced, property and life protected, and the citizens of this great Commonwealth made sure and safe.

Now, gentlemen, I leave this case in your hands, trusting, believing, hoping that you will do justice between the people on the one hand and the prisoner on the other, and whatever your verdict may be in this case, whether for or against this prisoner, to that verdict we shall be compelled to submit. Remember when you are considering this case your oath, which is, that you will well and truly try and true deliverance make between the people on the one side and the prisoner on the other, which is just as solemn and binding on you today and in the jury-room, and never will leave you, as any other obligation a human being can assume; and I tell you, gentlemen, the time will come when you will have it to say, "Did I, for purposes known only to myself, consent to let a man go when I knew that he ought to be convicted? Have I consented to barter away my manhood when I knew my duty and did it not?" Gentlemen, I leave this case with you, trusting, hoping, and believing, as I before said, that you will do justice to the people and the prisoner.

At the close of the District-Attorney's address the Court took a recess of thirty minutes.

CHARGE OF THE RECORDER.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, the Recorder delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: To you and all others who have assisted in this trial it must be an especial cause of congratulation that it rapidly draws to a close. All which remains unfulfilled is the sworn deliberation and solemn conclusion which your duty as jurors enjoins upon you. In a few hours this case, which has daily been prominently presented to the public eye during five weeks, will pass quietly from its gaze, only to be remembered for the precedent which may be established by your verdict. That this has been a trial invested with great public interest (as you could only have noticed from the eager throng daily besieging the Court-room) may properly be attributed to the fact that, incidentally as well as directly, many notable personages have been brought forward, whose public positions, and acts and sayings in conjunction with the wife of the accused for various years prior to the shooting, had occasioned extraordinary and diffuse comments. I must now ask your undivided attention while I assist you in holding evenly the balance-beam from which depend the scales of acquittal and conviction—scales into which such a volume of evidence has been placed.

DUTY OF THE JUDGE AND JURY.

The duty of Judge and jury is always difficult at the end of those cases in which unavoidable latitude has been given to evidence, or has been taken by the seal of counsel, or consumed in eloquent addresses upon either side. Your duty becomes extraordinarily difficult under the extreme latitude taken by evidence and counsel during this trial, and proceeding from the peculiarities of the defense. I can best liken your labor now to that of the gold miner who is obliged to sift bushels of sand in order to obtain a few grains of gold; because really amid all these accumulations of evidence the issues for you to determine are few and capable of being simplified. If it had been possible at the outset to have known what circumstances were clearly admissible in evidence, as directly bearing upon the insanity defense, this case might perhaps have been closed within a week. This accused, let me say at the outset of my charge, is not to be either convicted or acquitted upon the speeches of counsel, nor acquitted upon sympathy for him or his child, or convicted upon prejudice toward the dead or the living, or convicted because public policy may demand example. I feel it my duty also to remind you that no persons beyond the accused are on trial, except in so far as they have been material witnesses, and then only their credibility as witnesses on the trial is to be considered by you. I know that man is so constituted by the intimate relation between his intellectual and affective or emotional qualities, that it is difficult for him in any condition of life to keep sympathy or prejudice from warping judgment. But in the jury-box, the juror must closely self-catechise in order to discover, if he can, whether either prejudice or sympathy exist in his mind. If either has impressed him, whether from remarks of counsel, or Judge, or from his own creations, that sympathy or prejudice must be sternly laid aside. Sympathy is just as much to be dismissed as prejudice, and prejudice as much as sympathy. Only that you might, if possible, probe the mind of the accused, and find out what manner of man he was, and how certain untoward circumstances were likely to impress that mind maliciously or excusably, has so much testimony been admitted of a character which when disconnected from the foregoing inquiry becomes wholly irrelevant. I deem it my duty to more particularly caution you against mixing up the evidence favorably or unfavorably with remarks of counsel on either side. At the close of a long criminal trial, it is difficult even for a Judge, and sometimes even for lawyers who are engaged in the case, to remember whether an impression toward an accused was derived from actual evidence or from the remarks of counsel upon evidence or from remarks without evidence.

PREJUDICE OR SYMPATHY.

I deem it my duty to also particularly caution you against prejudice or sympathy growing out of acts or speeches of counsel on either side. It has nothing to do with your estimation of the facts that one counsel has left one side of the case, or that extra counsel came to aid the prosecution. Extra counsel for the people cannot ever come into a criminal case without assent of the Court. Says Bishop on Criminal Procedure, vol. 1, sec. 998:

"A prosecuting officer while conducting the cause may, with the concurrence of the Court, be assisted by other legal persons."

To criticise, therefore, the employment of extra counsel, is to criticise the action of the Court. Let me, however, remark that the motive or spirit with which either prosecution or defense is conducted is legitimate subject of criticism, subject to the rules of candor and taste. In the United States vs. Harway (2 Wallace, Jr., 139,) the Court approved of counsel coming by order of the Governor as counsel employed by the friends of the deceased person. Bishop, in the section quoted, says:

"The question of help may depend somewhat upon local usage."

The records of this Court show that there has seldom been an important or long trial in homicide cases here without additional counsel for the people. Some of the very cases cited by the counsel for the defense show that counsel, other than the District-Attorney and Attorney-General, represented the people. In Great Britain, to this day, nearly all prosecutions for the Crown are conducted by counsel employed by private prosecutors.

The zeal of the counsel for the defense has been criticised by the District-Attorney. I deem it to be my duty to repeat to you the extreme rule governing the duty of a counsel as laid down by Mr. Henry Brougham in his speech for Queen Caroline. As he afterward became Lord Chancellor, and lived, I believe, for ninety years, and as the extract appears in his published works, it may be presumed to remain at least of the same value it possessed when stated. I do not say whether I approve or disapprove of it—I state it as the extreme view, and one which any counsel for defense might adopt with conscientious belief in it:

"An advocate in the discharge of his duty knows but one person in all the world, and that person is his client. To save that client by all means and expedients, and at all hazards and costs to other persons, and among them to himself, is his first and only duty, and in performing this duty he must not regard the alarm, the torments, the destruction which he may bring upon others. Separating the duty of a patriot from that of an advocate, he must go on, reckless of consequences, though it should be his unhappy fate to involve his country in confusion."

But Judge and jury must at all events discriminate only the evidence, amid zealous means and zealous expedients, if ever those exist in any case. Judge and jury must further discriminate between the real issue and those detracting issues which may have been dragged into a case, and (in the language of Mr. Brougham) inviting "hazards and costs to other persons," or including "torments brought upon them."

THE OUTSIDE ISSUES.

Dismiss utterly from your minds any references to or impressions about persons who have not been witnesses. Heed no criticism of even witnesses unless you find it authorized by something directly in the evidence. Conscientiously reject from your memory every fact or circumstance in evidence which, in your estimation, cannot illustrate the question of sanity or insanity, or of malice, or which does not bear upon the time, place, mode and act of killing.

THE INDICTMENT.

Let us begin with the first day.

While some of you, perhaps most of you, sat in Court as individuals, and not yet jurors, Daniel McFarland was arraigned at this bar. The indictment, stripped of its technical verbiage, charged that he killed Albert D. Richardson, intending to kill him. Included in the direct charge was an implied one that existed in all cases of crime, that the intention was of a man in a state of sanity. I shall, for brevity, use the phrase "state of sanity or state of insanity" continuously through this charge. I do so because it is the statutory phrase—"No act done by a person in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense." The statute did not, and no arbitrary statute could, give a definition of insanity which should include all cases. Hence it is left to be interpreted by the courts. In using the phrase, "state of sanity," I am to be understood throughout as meaning thereby this, the state in which a man knows the act he is committing to be unlawful and morally wrong, and has reason sufficient to apply such knowledge and to be controlled by it. In using the phrase "state of insanity," I am to be understood throughout as meaning thereby the state under which a man is not accountable for an alleged criminal act, because he does not know that the act he is committing is unlawful and morally wrong, and has not reason sufficient to apply such knowledge and to be controlled by it.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The accused simply pleaded not guilty to the charge. That general denial (as subsequent testimony has shown you) was really a particular denial—a denial that he killed with intention to kill, because he was not legally capable of forming an intention to kill, as an intention which was recognized by the law to be criminal, and thereby render him accountable to human law. Practically, by the evidence, the physical act of killing (that is so often a subject of dispute in homicide cases) has been admitted. But the mental character of the act, the legal accountability for the act were put in issue. After the arraignment, you were then severally called and sworn. Whatever was said or done during the progress of challenging or impaneling, is to be diregarded or forgotten by you as in any way bearing upon the present relations between you and the prisoner. For instance, the circumstances that the defense or the prosecution excluded jurors, are not in the remotest manner in the case. Each had that statutory right. A right given and exercised under statute is not amenable to criticism. That process of challenging and impaneling was simply upon the relation of each of you as a juror in the then future toward either the people or the prisoner. When you were sworn, both the people and the prisoner were practically contented to have you hear evidence, and that which preceded the impaneling of the twelve is as if it had never been said. The evidence began and it has closed.

THE THEORIES.

Your first inquiry in considering the whole evidence will naturally be:

First—What are the theories of each side?
Second—What are the rules of law that connect themselves with those theories?

The theory upon which the defense seek acquittal is substantially that domestic troubles produced in the accused a state of insanity toward Mr. Richardson. The theory upon which the prosecution seek conviction is that the domestic troubles originated and fostered such a spirit in the accused toward Mr. Richardson as the law calls and rebukes as malice. Reviewing the evidence upon the subject of the state of insanity offered by the defense, I can see that nearly all of it would have been admissible had it been offered by the prosecution to prove malice. The defense justify the accused in domestically acting as he did toward his wife and her friends. The prosecution take some issue on that justification.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The defense claim that a conspiracy to disturb his domestic relations existed on the part of some of the wife's friends. But, gentlemen, retain constantly in your minds that the actual state of these domestic relations, or the blame or praise appertaining to them, or the fact or color of fact, or the falsity, of any such conspiracy, are not at all material for you to definitely adjudicate. The question for your consideration (whether you estimate insanity or malice) is, how did the prisoner believe about those domestic relations or a conspiracy, and how did that belief impress his mind—sanely or insanely? The law books are full of cases of sane men who have killed from a malice engendered by utterly false conceptions of occurrences or individuals. Medical records and law books contain many instances of insane men killing under an insanity which was the result of the most delusive or unsubstantial or irrational conception of human conduct or material events, as well as from insanity occasioned by the operation of actual facts. The theory of the defense as to the operation of the domestic troubles upon the mind of the accused, was undoubtedly fully presented by the long question put by the counsel for the defense to Drs. Vance and Hammond, and which you can doubtless substantially recall. The theory of the prosecution mainly as to the malice, and partially as to the sanity, was quite substantially presented by the compact question put to the same witness by the prosecution on the cross-examination, and which you may recall.

THE EVIDENCE.

I do not intend to comment upon the evidence in detail. I do not think I ought to. In the first place, it has been summed up in parts by the speeches on either side during evidence, and as a whole in the closing arguments. In the next place, it is impossible for me to take up the evidence without possibly impressing upon you by my arrangement of it, or emphasis in repeating it, the very decided conviction upon the merits of this prosecution which I have formed. I shall simply group it as appertaining to the question of malice or insanity, or legal questions, and leave the details to your memory. The legal necessity for a man-slayer to have been in a state of sanity when he slew, before he can be held accountable to human law, is deeply rooted in jurisprudence. As far back as the civilians, the maxim was "*Furiosus furioso solum punitur.*" A madman's madness is his only punishment. In the early history of the common law, one of the essentials to a definition of murder (a definition which is its universal test in jurisprudence) was "sound memory and discretion."

"Murder is where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature, being in the peace of the King, with malice prepense or aforethought, either express or implied."

The converse phrase of our statute "state of sanity" is convertible with the "sound memory and discretion" of the common law. As early as 1816, in this Court, (see 1 City Hall Recorder, 176,) it was said:

"An insane person is considered, in law, incapable of committing a crime; but it is not every degree of insanity which abridges the responsibility attached to the commission of crime. In that species of insanity, where the prisoner has lucid intervals, if during those intervals, and when capable of distinguishing good from evil, he perpetrated an offense, he is responsible; and the principal subject of inquiry is, whether the prisoner, at the time he committed the offense, had sufficient capacity to discern good from evil; and should the jury believe he had such capacity, it will be their duty to find him guilty."

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF MANIACS.

The utter irresponsibility to human law of the madman, or the man who lacks a sound memory or discretion, and who takes life, has never been doubted. The difficulty has been to decide upon the degree of the madness or the quality of the insanity which shall claim irresponsibility. It is very interesting for the legal student to follow the discussions of legal tribunals on this subject, and, indeed, to mark the fluctuations of doctrine. But the law, regulating today the inquiry of a jury upon the subject, is not complex. If you will recall what I have held to be the meaning of the phrase, state of sanity or insanity, in the statute, I will now refer to the proposition of the counsel for the defense upon that subject.

THE REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

I charge, substantially, every proposition of the counsel for the defense upon the subject of insanity. There is possibly no difference of legal opinion between the counsel for defense and the District-Attorney on the law constituting state of sanity or insanity. The difference between them is one of applicability of the legal rule to the particular circumstances of the case. Those differences have been reasoned out or commented upon in the summing up, but it is due to the counsel for the defense for me to reread them with my comments:

"Even if the evidence as to the insanity of the defendant should leave it in doubt as to whether he was insane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, if it also leaves in doubt his sanity at that time, he is entitled to an acquittal."

Which I charge you.

"Though the evidence may leave the defense of insanity in doubt, if, upon the whole evidence in the case, the jury entertain a reasonable doubt as to the perfect sanity of the defendant at the time of the commission of the alleged act, they are bound to acquit him."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury cannot say beyond a doubt that the defendant was sane at the time of the commission of the alleged act, or cannot say whether at that time he was sane or insane, they are bound to acquit him."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury entertain a reasonable doubt, upon all the evidence in the case, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the crime alleged against him, he is entitled to an acquittal."

Which I charge you.

"If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him, without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of mind in which he was deprived of his memory and understanding, so as to be unaware of the nature, character and consequences of the act he committed, or to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong in reference to that particular act, at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal."

Denied, for the reason that there is no evidence upon the subject of sudden or expected presentation to justify the hypothesis.

"If at the time the prisoner committed the act charged upon him, (if he did commit it,) the deceased suddenly presented himself to him without any anticipation or expectation on his part that he would then and there see the deceased, and the prisoner was, from an association of the deceased with his real or fancied domestic troubles, thrown into a state of excitement in which he was divested of his reason and judgment, and was deprived of his mental power to an extent placing him beyond the range of self-control in reference to the particular act charged against him, so that he could not possibly restrain himself from the commission of the act alleged against him, at the very time of its commission, he is entitled to an acquittal."

Denied, for like reason.

"Although sanity is assumed to be the normal state of the human mind, when insanity is once proved to exist, it is presumed to exist until the presumption is overcome by contrary or repelling evidence."

Refused for the reason that the insanity for your inquiry relates exclusively to the time of the act.

"If partial insanity, simply, is shown, as the human mind is not the subject of inspection or examination, and as the range or extent of the disease can only be a matter of scientific conjecture or judgment, the jury have a right to say whether the particular act charged upon the defendant was or was not an amplification, or extension, or another phase of the disease, even though the testimony may not go that length."

Which I refuse to charge you.

"The jury have the right, from their own knowledge of human nature, and the tendencies of the human mind, in addition to, and in confirmation of, the evidence of experts, to say how far the causes relied upon to establish irresponsibility on the part of the defendant at the time of the commission of his act were adequate or sufficient to produce insanity, and did cause that result."

Which I charge you.

"Where the cause of insanity is alleged to be an interference with a man's marital relations, or his paternal rights in taking away his wife or child, the jury have the right to judge of the probability of the existence of such an affection from their own and the known feelings of others, as husbands and as fathers."

Which I refuse to charge you.

"If the jury believe that, at the very time of the commission of the act alleged against him, from causes operating for a considerable length of time before hand, or recently, or suddenly occurring, the defendant was mentally unconscious of the nature of the act in which he was engaged, he was and is legally irresponsible for it."

Which I charge you.

"If the defendant was deprived of his reason at the time the act alleged against him was committed, resulting either from a settled and well-established mental alienation, or from the pressure and overpowering weight of the circumstances occurring at the time, he is legally irresponsible for what he did."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe that when the deceased entered the *Tribune* office he did not expect to see the defendant nor the defendant him, and that, after he entered, the defendant was moved to the commission of the act alleged against him by the sudden access and irresistible pressure of excited and overwhelming passion, roused by the sudden and unexpected sight of the destroyer of his domestic peace, or him whom he supposed to be such, dethroning his reason and pressing him on to the commission of this act under the influence of an ungovernable frenzy, unsettling for the time his faculties, and enthroning insanity in their place, he is not responsible for the act."

Refused, because not wholly justified by evidence.

"If from the whole evidence the jury believe that the defendant committed the act, but at the time of doing so was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious that he was committing a crime, he is not in law guilty of murder."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe that from any predisposing cause the defendant's mind was impaired, and at the time of killing deceased he became or was mentally incapable of governing himself in reference to deceased, and at the time of his committing said act was, by reason of such cause, unconscious that he was committing a crime as to the deceased, he is not guilty of any offense whatever."

Which I charge you.

"If some controlling disease was in truth the acting power within him (the prisoner) which he could not resist, or if he had not a sufficient use of his reason to control the passions which prompted the act complained of, he is not responsible."

Which I charge you.

"And it must be borne in mind that the moral, as well as the intellectual faculties, may be so disordered by disease as to deprive the mind of its controlling and directing power."

Which I charge you.

"In order, then, to constitute a crime, a man must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong; to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment; and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage or gratification to be obtained by the criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it. If, on the other hand, he have not intelligence and capacity enough to have a criminal intent and purpose, and if his moral or intellectual powers are so deficient that he has not sufficient will, conscience or controlling mental power, or if, through the overwhelming violence of mental disease, his intellectual power is for the time obliterated, he is not a responsible moral agent, and is not punishable for criminal acts."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe from the evidence that previous, up to, and at the time of the homicide in question, the prisoner thought or believed that his wife and the deceased, or either of them, were or was watching him with a view to ascertaining how he provided for his oldest son Percy, intending to take legal proceedings to deprive him of that son the first opportunity that offered, and that he considered his poverty would render him almost helpless against such proceedings, and so he would lose that son; that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner; that thereafter, and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased; that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was, and remained subject to great causeless and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage, in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not, was for the time destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was destroyed or superseded, he is not responsible legally for that act."

Refused, because, although good in part, it is not, in my opinion, correct as an entire proposition.

"If the jury believe, from the evidence, that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition, he committed the act charged upon him, at the time thereof being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience in reference to his conduct, so far as the deceased was concerned and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was, at the time, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe from the evidence that previous, up to, and at the time of the homicide in question the prisoner thought or believed that his wife actually loved him, and would not have left him but for the persuasion of the deceased and females acting in his interest, and that she was willing to return and would have returned to him but for this cause, that this was an unwarranted and unsound delusion on the part of the prisoner, that thereafter, and in consequence thereof, his mind became and continued diseased, that such delusion and disease increased in intensity until the prisoner became, was and remained subject to great causeless and violent frenzies and paroxysms of rage, in which his power of distinguishing whether he was committing a crime or not was, for the time, destroyed or superseded, and that the act charged upon him was committed while in such a paroxysm, and while such power of distinguishing was destroyed or superseded, he is not responsible, legally, for that act."

Refused because, although good in part, it is not, in my opinion, correct as an entire proposition:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that while the prisoner was in such a paroxysm as is described in the last proposition, he committed the act charged upon him, at the time thereof being entirely divested of all mental control over his actions, and without will or conscience, or the capacity to exercise will or conscience in reference to his conduct, so far as the deceased was concerned, and as against the deceased, he is not responsible legally for the act, even though he was at the time capable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to his act."

Which I decline to charge in the terms proposed.

"That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, the jury must not only be satisfied that he was aware of what he did at the time of doing it, but that he was not morally insane in reference to the deceased, or the act which he is charged with perpetrating upon the deceased."

Which I charge you.

"That to make the prisoner responsible for the act charged upon him, he must have been intellectually and morally sane in reference to that act and the deceased at the time of its commission."

Which I charge you.

"That the law holds no one responsible for his act, where his mind was so diseased at the time of the act as to be without reason, conscience and will, and where from such causes the party accused was an involuntary instrument of such a disease, and incapable of refraining from the commission of the act."

Which I charge you.

"The accused must have sufficient mental capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, as applied to the act he is about to commit, and to be conscious that the act is wrong before he can be convicted of a crime."

Which I charge you.

"To constitute a crime, the accused must be acted upon by motives and governed by will."

Which I charge you.

"To convict a person of crime, he 'must have memory and intelligence to know that the act he is about to commit is wrong, to remember and understand that if he commits the act he will be subject to punishment, and reason and will to enable him to compare and choose between the supposed advantage of gratification to be obtained by the criminal act, and the immunity from punishment which he will secure by abstaining from it.'"

Which I charge you.

"To convict a person of crime, 'he must have sufficient memory, intelligence, reason and will to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong in regard to the particular act about to be done, to know and understand that it will be wrong, and that he will deserve punishment by committing it.'"

Which I charge you.

"If the proof shows that the mind of the accused was in a diseased and unsound state, the question will be whether the disease existed to so high a degree that, for the time being, it overwhelmed the reason, conscience and judgment; and whether the prisoner, in committing the homicide, acted from an irresistible and uncontrollable impulse; if so, then the act was not the act of a voluntary agent, but the involuntary act of the body without the concurrence of a mind directing it."

Which I charge you.

But in regard to all the matters embraced in the foregoing propositions to charge, it is proper to observe that they are really rhetorical amplifications more or less (according to different phases of theory or evidence) of the rule of law which I have laid down as interpreting the phrases of the statute state of sanity or insanity.

THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF THE PRISONER.

This case differs somewhat from all those cited in one respect. Here the accused had grown familiar with the wrongs that he alleges to have been done to his marital relations by the deceased. Years progress from his first alleged discovery of the alleged wrongs. The defense claim that this very lapse of time engendered morbid fancies, and was likely to grow into settled insanity, or to beget a state of mind easily influenced to frenzy. The prosecution claim that this familiarity with alleged wrongs, and, indeed, acquiescence in them, and to some extent trafficing upon them, begot only the malice of the law of murder, and utterly destroy the idea of insanity. I think all the cases cited are of *nisi prius* acquittals, under circumstances of frenzy induced *flagrante delicto*, or by recent communication of dishonor, or of sudden wrongs calculated to dethrone reason. The only case of conviction in the Courts of this State, under analogous circumstances, which has reached very authoritative discussion, as I have been able to find, is the Sanchez case. The Court of Appeals in the case of Sanchez (22d New-York R., p. 147,) thus says:

"Assuming the theory of the defense to have been, as the prisoner's counsel alleges, that the homicide was committed by the prisoner in an insane frenzy, superinduced by jealousy awakened in his mind in relation to his wife's conjugal infidelity—which would reduce the offense from murder to manslaughter—and that such theory was a sound one, the inquiry should have been confined to the time and occasion of the homicide, or within a period so shortly before, that the Court could see that the passions had not or might not have had time to subside. The questions to each of these witnesses related to an indefinite period of time between the prisoner's marriage and the homicide, and, therefore, if for no other reason, were clearly inadmissible."

Which leads me to say that (as was in the minds of the jury in the Cole case, according to their verdict) the state of insanity, and the act of commission must concur in direct point of time. This is the converse of the well-settled rule in cases of sane persons committing murder—that the design to kill may be conceived on the instant of killing. In Cole's case, the jury said:

"We find the prisoner to have been sane at the moment before and the moment after the killing, but are in doubt as to his sanity at the instant of the homicide."

The doubt was given to the prisoner, because on that instant hinged the issue. You might conversely arrive at the conclusion that the deceased may have been in a state of insanity at periods prior to the moment of killing, or was in a state of insanity shortly afterward, and you might find him in a state of sanity at the moment of the shot—exercising perception to recognize the deceased, exercising memory in recalling wrongs, exercising will in aiming the pistol, and exercising judgment in going away—all of which are questions for you to determine. If you shall arrive at the conclusion that the accused was in a state of sane mind at the time he fired the shot, then it becomes important to consider the legal quality of the act.

THE DEGREE OF CRIME.

If you believe, from the evidence, that the accused armed himself with a loaded pistol, and sought out the deceased and shot him upon grudge or malice, intending to kill, he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

If, having a loaded pistol, he shot deceased without intent or design to take life, and in the heat of passion, then it may be either manslaughter in the third or fourth degree. Technically described by the statute, murder, first degree, is the killing of a human being, when not justifiable or excusable, nor coming under the head of manslaughter, and perpetrated with a premeditated design to effect death.

THE FIRST SHOOTING.

I am requested by the counsel for the defense to charge certain propositions, respecting the first shooting. This first shooting is regarded by the prosecution as evidence of malice, or grudge, or ill-will, and their manifestation by accused toward deceased, and it is an important circumstance for you to weigh:

"As to the (alleged) shooting of the deceased by the defendant on March 13, 1867, that cannot be taken by the jury as evidence of malice, unless the prosecution have satisfied them by proof beyond all reasonable doubt, that the shooting was felonious."

Which I charge you.

"To do this, the proof must be such as would induce the jury to find a verdict against the defendant, if he was on trial under an indictment for that act."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe from all the evidence in the case that that act was committed by the defendant in a state of insanity, they are to discard it from their consideration altogether."

Which I charge you.

"The fact that the defendant was not prosecuted for that act, is strong evidence that the act was not deemed to be a crime at the time of its commission."

Which I decline to charge.

"To make the threats evidence of malice for any purpose, they would have to be uttered while the defendant was in a sane state of mind."

Which I charge you.

"To connect them with the shooting of Nov. 25, 1869, the jury must find that they were uttered maliciously—seriously—with the intent to execute them when and as they imported, by the defendant in a state of sanity, and that that shooting occurred in pursuance of these threats."

Which I decline to charge you.

"In passing upon the question of whether that act was or not criminal, the jury are to take into consideration the difficulty they may suppose the defendant to be under in defending himself against it, from the lapse of time since it occurred, the disappearance or dispersion of witnesses, and the like."

Which I decline to charge you.

"As to the (alleged) shooting of March 13, 1867, it is only evidence against the defendant on the present indictment, on the principle that that shooting and that of Nov. 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a sane state of mind."

Which I charge you.

"If the jury believe that the act of Nov. 25, 1869, occurred while the defendant was in a state of insanity, it is unaffected by the act of March 13, 1867, even though that act was committed in a state of sanity."

Which I charge you.

"Even supposing the defendant to have threatened to kill the deceased, in conversations occurring antecedent to his being shot on Nov. 25, 1869—if that act (the shooting on that day) was perpetrated by the defendant while in a state of insanity, it would still exempt him from legal responsibility."

Which I charge you.

"Under any circumstances the jury must find that the threats and act in question were the result of a sane mind."

Which I charge you.

"Upon the point of the seriousness of the threats, the jury are to consider the fact that those to whom they were made neither notified the deceased of them, nor took any steps to have the defendant arrested for them, in pursuance of law."

Which I decline to charge you.

"If the jury believe that the threats were unmeaning, and were uttered in a state of excitement or anger, without any intention of executing them, and wholly as the result of passion, they are not to be regarded in determining the character of the homicide in question."

This would only modify their weight in evidence, but would not exclude them from the jury.

THE TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

Experts have been called in this case. They are to be considered rather as mirrors with which merely to reflect upon you their opinions. But you are the sole judges whether the reflections are accurate. Sometimes the expert is an enthusiast; sometimes he is a clever charlatan. In the one case even his good judgment may be warped, in the other his want of judgment may be speciously hidden. Hence the usefulness of the jury as umpire. The exact line between sanity and insanity in medical philosophy or medical jurisprudence, is as intangible and as difficult to precisely measure as a meridian line in geography. But law and science in each instance does the best it can to arbitrarily fix them for safety. Experts in mental or moral philosophy, as in geography, can only describe and illustrate. You are the judges. Test for yourselves the phases and conditions of sanity or insanity, or the line between aversion, anger, rage, hatred, wrath, vengeance on one side, and the dethronement of reason upon the other. We have all probably seen manifestations of the emotions and passions just named. A great philosopher has said, "No man is sane." "That in every organization there is more or less of a deviation from the normal condition of the mind as the Deity would have it." Anger itself is a short-lived madness; wrath is longer-lived. Vengeance is still longer-lived; but neither anger, nor wrath, nor vengeance, unless producing a state of insanity, wholly excuses crime. Hence, as philosophers, experts, jurors, judges, counsel, and laymen might speculate wildly and blindly regarding the measure of the insanity that will excuse an otherwise criminal act, the law has come to define it as well as it can, and leave the application in particular cases to the sworn judgment of jurors—the real experts—and upon all the testimony.

I will here read from Wharton & Stille's *Medical Jurisprudence*, section 115:

"Briand says that from the height of passion to madness is but one step, but it is precisely this step which impresses upon the act committed a distinct character. It is important to know exactly the precise characteristics of the passions and of insanity. But here science fails, for it must be admitted that we are unable to point out the place where passion ends or madness commences. M. Orfila draws the following distinction between a man acting under the impulse of the passions and one urged on by insanity: 'The mind is always greatly troubled when it is agitated by anger, tormented by an unfortunate love, bewildered by jealousy, overcome by despair, humbled by terror, or corrupted by an unconquerable desire for vengeance, &c. Then, as is commonly said, a man is no longer master of himself, his reason is affected, his ideas are in disorder, he is like a madman. But in all these cases a man does not lose his knowledge of the real relation of things, he may exaggerate his misfortune, but this misfortune is real, and if it carries him to commit a criminal act, this act is perfectly well motived. Insanity is more or less independent of the cause that produced it; it exists of itself; the passions cease with their cause, jealousy disappears with the object that provoked it, anger lasts but a few moments in the absence of the one who, by a grievous injury, gave it birth, &c. Violent passions cloud the judgment, but they do not produce those illusions which are observable in insanity.'"

THE SENTIMENTAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

The counsel for the defense has stated in your hearing that several times in kindred cases, he has been called upon to vindicate the sanctity of the marriage tie, or of upholding and defending the marriage relation. I charge you, gentlemen that no such ideas as those should find entrance into the jury-box. You are not to uphold nor to prostrate the marriage relation by your verdict. Fourierism, free love, or sentimentalism on the one hand, and moral reflections upon the conduct of the deceased man or living woman upon the other hand, are not legitimately to affect your verdict. Some of you might arrive at the conclusion upon some of the extraneous matters that have been foisted into this case, that Richardson was the demon whom counsel for the defense describe him to have been, and others of you might arrive at a conclusion that the fact of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland both desiring a divorce and a marriage was proof that no criminality existed between them down to the time of the homicide. Yet, either conclusion would be foreign to your duty—your sworn and solemn duty—your duty to the public and respect for due course of law and order, as well as your duty to the accused.

THE POPULAR VIEW.

Unsworn men, not clothed with the solemnity of jurors' oaths, and interpreting a worldly code may say, that he who seduces the wife of another ought to be killed, or that he who does so upholds the marriage relation. But judges and jurors must interpret the strict legal code—a code that to swerve even a hair's breadth from is often as fatal to human society as the slightest variation of the mariner's compass is sometimes fatal to the ship and her passengers, whose safety depends on the unswerving integrity of the magnetic needle. And in interpreting that code the inflexible rule of jurors should be that the aggrieved husband, or father, or relative, who takes the correction of wrongs into his own hands with pistol or knife, and is not in a state of insanity when he did the correction, is not to be acquitted because it is the duty of any man to uphold the sanctity of the marriage tie unassisted by legal procedure. When the prisoner brought his suit against Richardson, he was within the law. When he became executioner, he took the law into his own hands. If he took this law into his own hands in a state of sanity and with malice, however sentiment for the living prisoner may applaud the act, he is guilty of felonious killing. If in a state of insanity, however much sentiment in favor of the dead might reprehend the act, or all persons reprehend the wrong done the State by killing its citizen in unauthorized mode, he is not guilty.

PROVOCATION NO JUSTIFICATION.

The idea of maintaining the law strictly is that jurors shall not speculate on provocation. Wrongs occasioned by a swindler, by a betrayal of political friendship, by the numerous variety of social insults could be just as logically estimated by jurors in other cases outside of law as the wrongs occasioned by a seducer. All wrongs may extenuate homicide from the degree of murder to one of manslaughter when the violent vindicator of [illegible] in a state of sanity, and under a passion which does not permit a delay to take life. But laws against homicide are enacted and enforced because society is full of wrongs and of temptations thereby to commit violence at the instigations of malice or passion. Under any wrongs the sane person whom they may have impressed is not at liberty, after his passions have had time to cool, and after the tempest of excited feeling has subsided to stalk abroad, seek out the unconscious and unprepared victim of his resentment, and without the intervention of forms of law or the judgment of his peers, become the self-appointed avenger of his own wrongs, or vindicator of the violated majesty of the law. The law must be left to maintain its own dignity, and to enforce its own decrees through the constituted tribunals of its own creation, and has not in any just or legal sense commissioned the accused to the discharge of the duties of this high office.

THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED.

We must carry into effect the law of the land; we must enforce its solemn mandates, and not nullify or relax its positive commands by misplaced sympathy or morbid clemency. If our duty is clear, we forswear ourselves if we do not perform it. This duty we must discharge at whatever hazard, whether painful or disagreeable. Neither manhood nor honor, the restraints of conscience, nor the solemn mandates of the law, allow us to decline its performance, or to hesitate at its execution. Let us content ourselves with administering the law as we find it in our own appointed sphere of duty. Then we shall have consciences void of offense toward all men, and the happy consciousness that in the spirit of our oaths, and in conformity with the obligations which rest upon us, we have, as faithful and law-abiding citizens, executed the laws of the land.

REQUEST FOR THE CHARGE OF A STRONG POINT.

Mr. Graham, after the close of the Recorder's charge, rose and said:

"One request we made, your Honor has not noted—the sentence I cited from Wagner's case. I will send for the book."

Recorder Hackett—I do not recollect it.

Mr. Graham—Well, I read it in my argument. It is the charge of Recorder Hoffman in relation to frenzy.

Recorder Hackett—That meets my entire approbation, and I so charge.

The book referred to by Mr. Graham was then brought into Court, and Mr. Graham read from it as follows:

WHAT THE STRONG POINT WAS.

"I have been requested," says Recorder Hoffman, "to charge that if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy he cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree. I not only charge that proposition, but, if his mind was in that condition, he cannot be convicted of any offense."

Recorder Hackett—I so charge.

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS BY THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Graham then said—I except to each and every sentence of the Recorder's charge, except where he charges our express requests; and I except to each and every refusal on his part to charge such of the requests as he refused to charge, with the same effect as if a specific exception was entered to each sentence.

THE JURY GO OUT.

The jury then retired, in charge of Officers Brown and Lindsay, at 3:02 o'clock P. M.

They were out exactly one hour and forty-eight minutes. The Court-room meanwhile remained crowded, as usual. Few persons left it, as it was anticipated that a verdict would be speedily returned. At 4:50 P. M. Capt. McCloskey, chief of the Court officers, came into the room through the private entrance at the upper end of the hall, and announced, "Silence in Court—hats off!" Immediately a profound silence fell on the assemblage, and presently the jurors filed into the Court-room and took their seats. His Honor the Recorder soon after followed, and, in about a minute afterward, came Mr. Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court.

RECEIVING THE VERDICT.

Mr. Vandervoort then called over the list of jurors, all of whom answered to their names. It was now 4:55 P. M. when Mr. Vandervoort said: "Gentlemen of the jury, please rise. Prisoner, stand up."

Both jurors and prisoner having arisen, Mr. Vandervoort then said, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Mr. Brown, foreman—"We have." Mr. Vandervoort continued: "Jurors, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the jurors. How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find the prisoner at the bar, Daniel McFarland, guilty, or not guilty?"

"NOT GUILTY!"

All eyes were now turned toward the jury, when Mr. Richard Brown, the foreman, in a clear and sonorous voice replied, "Not Guilty."

No sooner had this verdict been announced than tremendous cheers burst from every part of the Court-room, and lasted for the space of three minutes. When order had been restored, Mr. Vandervoort said: "Gentlemen of the jury, hearken to your verdict as it stands recorded. You say you find the defendant, Daniel McFarland, not guilty, and so you say all."

The jurors all bowed in acquiescence, when Mr. Gerry rose and said:

M'FARLAND DISCHARGED.

"Now, may it please the Court, I ask for the discharge of my client."

Recorder Hackett—"He is discharged." Then, turning to the crier, he said, quickly, "Adjourn the Court;" and an adjournment was made in the usual form.

THE JURORS.

As matter of record, we subjoin the names of the jurors who pronounced the verdict in this remarkable trial:

1. Richard Brown, Foreman, merchant, at No. 310 Broadway.
2. August F. Claussen, produce dealer, at No. 186 Duane-street.
3. Samuel Berkman, grocer, No. 125 Nineteenth-street.
4. Hans J. Hansen, chandler, at No. 448 Cherry-street.
5. Peter A. Welsh, merchant, at No. 381 West-street, and No. 612 West Forty-seventh-street.
6. Gabriel Taussig, rectifier, at No. 9 Delancey-street.
7. Thomas Scott, merchant, at No. 340 Broadway.
8. William Welsh, merchant, at No. 232 Eighth-avenue.
9. Edwin L. Trowbridge, merchant, at No. 134 Pearl-street.
10. Thomas Mills, merchant, at No. 139 Bowery.
11. Abraham F. Prime, insurance agent, at No. 258 Broadway.
12. George C. Howard, actor and manager, No. 29 Norfolk-street.

The Charge Against School Trustee John R. Hennessy.

The Committee of the Board of Education, consisting of Commissioner GROSS, Chairman, and Commissioners SANDS and LEWIS, yesterday afternoon continued the investigation into the charge against JOHN R. HENNESSY, one of the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, who, it is alleged, received $100 from Miss MARY E. CANNON, as a compensation for appointing her to the position of teacher in the evening school of Grammar School No. 9. The young lady on her cross-examination, confirmed her previous testimony. Her aunt testified that she had given Miss CANNON $100 for the purpose of making a present to Mr. HENNESSY. Mr. SLOAN, who was a School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward in July last, when Miss CANNON was appointed, testified that he had heard the charges against Mr. HENNESSY at a meeting of the School Trustees last Friday. At that time Mr. HENNESSY denied the charge, and said that it had been trumped up against him by Inspector MILLS because he (HENNESSY) had introduced a bill into the Assembly abolishing the position of Inspector. Mr. HENNESSY subsequently lost his temper, and made use of unbecoming expressions.

Mr. STUTZMAN, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday next.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The Quarantine Commissioners met yesterday at 3 P. M. at No. 155 Broadway. Commissioner BELL, who had been appointed to go to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War about the permanent use of the Hospital ship *Illinois* for Quarantine purposes, reported that the Secretary of War had referred him to M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, who wrote to the Secretary of War that the *Illinois* was too old and unseaworthy to be of any future service, and if she was taken from the Quarantine would probably be broken and her machinery and iron work sold. He advised, therefore, that she be given to the Commissioners, by whom she would be used as a boarding-station, or in such a manner as might be deemed best. This report being satisfactory, the Commissioners resolved to send a memorial to Congress, signed by Gov. HOFFMAN, to whom the letters are to be sent, asking it to grant the *Illinois* to this State for the purposes before mentioned.

Mr. BELL was requested to make estimates of the expenses likely to be incurred in putting the vessel into working order. It was also resolved that the *Falcon* be used as a boarding-station by the Deputy Boarding Officer until the *Illinois* is again fitted for service. After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

Trial Trip of the Steam-Ship City of Merida.

The Mexican line of steamers to Cuba, Vera Cruz and Sisal, will be increased shortly by the addition of the *City of Merida*, which has been building for some time by JOHN ENGLISH for ALEXANDER & CO. It is now completed, and left the dock yesterday, steaming down the harbor and making a preliminary test of the boilers. These, which are of 1,000 horse-power, were furnished from the famous Delamater Works, and worked admirably, the vessel making 11½ knots per hour. On her return she entered the dry-dock to receive the copper sheathing, being built of oak, as iron is found to injure cargoes from sweating when forced to make rapid transitions from hot to cold climates and *vice versa*. The tonnage of this vessel is about 2,000 registers, and she is fitted with patent screws of unusual strength. She is considered by competent judges one of the finest vessels ever built for commercial purposes in New-York.

The Stock Exchange Election—The Governing Committee—Jubilation of Seymour's Friends.

The following are the names of the new Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, the votes for whom were deposited on Monday, but were not canvassed until yesterday:

For four years—J. L. Brownell, George D. Broadhead, A. S. Peabody, A. M. Cohount, J. K. Warren, Warren Kimball, H. S. Wilson, S. T. Russell, H. S. Chapman, T. A. Hoyt. For three years—Edward Brandon, P. M. Myers, J. R. Garland. For two years—George W. Fuller. For one year—Fred. White, W. K. Soutter.

Upon the announcement in the New-York Stock-Exchange of the election of Mr. WM. SEYMOUR, Jr., as President for the ensuing year, he returned thanks to his supporters in a few eloquent remarks. After the adjournment of the Board, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. M. MITCHELL, J. M. BUSSINGER and others, appointed to wait upon the President, invited all the members of the Board to partake of a collation at BAXTER & HENDERSON'S, and there the good things of this life were lavishly dispensed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅝	300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	16½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new	113	50	do.	16⅜
33,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅝	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	46⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	113⅝	200	do.	47
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60½	100	do. ...s60	48⅛
16,000	do.	60	100	do. ...s60	48⅛
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55	200	do. ...bet. call	46⅝
10,000	do. ...c	55½	850	N. Y. C. & H. R.	99⅛
55,000	do.	54⅝	100	do. ...bet. call	99⅜
10,000	do. ...s30	54⅝	200	do.	99⅛
10,000	do.	54½	200	do.	99⅝
2,500	Vir. St. 6s, new	66	30,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	95⅝
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	48	10,000	do.	95½
21,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	23⅜	60,000	do. ...bet. call	95⅝
10,000	do.	24	80,000	do.	96
20,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. April & Oct.	80	80,000	do.	95⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	93	1500	Erie	23⅜
			50	do.	23½
4,000	La. 6s	76	400	Harlem R. R.	145¼
4,000	Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S.	75⅛	200	do.	145⅛
			200	do.	145⅜
			200	do. ...bet. call	146
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	1000	Reading	102⅜
12,000	Union P. 1st M	90	400	L. S. & M. So.	100⅛
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97⅜	200	do.	100⅛
10,000	Quin. & Tol. 1st ex int.	81	50	do.	100⅛
			200	do. ...b3	100⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	200	do. ...bet. call	100⅛
4,000	Morris & Es. 2d	97⅝	300	do. ...b10	100½
4,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	100	Ill. Cen. R.	142
5,000	M. & S. P. 1st M	94	200	Clev & P.	106
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	105⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	82⅝
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	91⅛
4,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds.	88⅜	300	Chi. & R. I.	124⅛
6,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83⅝	600	do.	124⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P.	66⅛
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	62⅜	1000	do.	66⅝
			600	do.	67
5,000	Gt. East. In. B.	47⅝	500	do. ...s60	66⅜
1,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s	95⅝	200	do. ...bet. call	66⅝
			700	do.	67
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	112	75	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	82
10	Contin'tal Bk.	98	200	do.	82⅛
7	Park Bank	166	400	do.	82⅛
5	Tenth Nat. Bk.	125	100	do. ...bet. call	82⅛
40	Cent. Nat. Bank	112	200	Tol., W. & W.	58⅛
20	Del. & H. C.	124⅛	400	do.	58⅛
100	do. ...bet. call	124⅛	14	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94⅝
100	West. Un. T.	32⅝	600	Ohio & Miss.	33⅝
240	Mariposa Pf.	18⅛	100	Chi. & Alt.	114
100	Pacific Mail	42⅛	300	Bos., H. & E. R.	6⅛
100	do.	42⅛	200	do.	6⅛
100	Canton Co. ...b.c.	72	200	H. & St. J. R. R.	110⅛
325	Adams Ex.	66⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
100	do.	66⅛	23	New-Jersey R.	120
50	do.	66⅛			
100	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛			

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅛	$15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C b3	108
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111	76,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	113⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...b3	113⅝	50,000	do. ...b30	113⅝
25,000	do.	113⅝	260,000	do.	113⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	113⅜	30,000	do.	113⅝
			51,000	do.	114
2,000	do.	113⅜	23,000	do. ...s3	114
40,000	do. ...s3	113⅝	25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	113⅜
10,000	do. ...b3	113⅝	7,000	do.	114

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60½	200	Harlem R. R.	145⅛
1,000	do.	60	325	Reading	102⅛
55,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	55	200	Lake S. & M. S.	100
3,000	do.	54⅝	200	do.	99⅝
13,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	24	50	do.	99⅝
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	81⅛	500	do. ...bet. call	99⅝
			100	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
5,000	do. Oct. & Ap.	80	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	170	N. J. Central	108⅛
5,000	Col., C. & Ind C. 1st M.	83⅛	10	Chic. & R. I.	123⅝
			400	Mil. & St. P.	66⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.	18⅛	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅛
100	do.	18⅛	100	do.	81⅛
10,000	Mariposa Trus. 10s Ctfs. ...s10	46	500	T., W. & W.	58
			100	do. ...bet. call	57⅛
100	A. M. U. Ex.	42⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94⅛
50	Wells-Fargo	16⅛			
100	U. S. Ex.	48⅛	100	Chi. & Alt.	114
100	do.	48	100	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	99⅛	100	do.	38⅛
200	do.	99⅛	100	C., C. & Ind. C.	19
30,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	96	100	H. & St. J.	110⅛
100	Erie R.	23⅛	100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	152

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

300	Mar. Prf.	18⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	38⅛
100	Adams Ex.	66⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	82⅛
200	Quick. M. Co.	9⅛	200	do. ...s3	82⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	32⅝	200	Rock Island	124⅛
100	Pac. Mail	42⅛	100	Bos., H. & E. R. s3	6⅛
200	Reading	102⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. ...s3	66⅛
100	do.	102⅝	200	Newark & C. R.	65
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Sc.	95⅝	500	Grass Valley	22
40,000	do.	96⅛	1000	Cent. Petro. ...s60	60
400	L. S. & M. S. R.	100⅛	100	Home Pet. ...b30	5⅛

TUESDAY, May 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased buoyancy today, and in nearly all its departments. The Public Funds rose to 114¼ ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and the other 5-20s and long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and the 10-40s 5 ⅌ cents were relatively advanced. There was some skirmishing in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, and also at the general Board early in the day, in the Funds and in the Railways, and the market was occasionally called weak up to about 1 o'clock; but for the remainder of the day there was no mistaking its decided upward temper, and there was great excitement at and after the late Boards. The Vanderbilt Roads participated with the Western lines in the prevailing firmness, and New-York Central Stock sold at par; the Certificates, 96@96¼ ⅌ cent. Among the Western Stocks the North-wests, St. Pauls, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi and Wabash were all active and in large speculative demand, on the calculation of higher rates later in the season. The Miscellaneous list is also advancing, the Express Shares rising to 66 for Adams and 48¼ for United States; Canton Land Company, 72; Mariposa Preferred, 18¼, and Mariposa Certificates, 46 ⅌ cent.

In Gold and Exchange the feeling was firm, though the sales of Gold were no higher than 114¾@115, and the actual cash transactions in Bills on London no higher than 109¾ net to 109¼ less a small brokerage. The May coupons on 5-20s, for European account, come forward slowly this week, and the demands at the Treasury are scarcely equal to the Customs receipts. The May Interest paid out today, $300,000; the Customs paid in, $404,000.

The supply of Money balances offered on demand loan to the Brokers, continue large and the rates moderate at 5@6 ⅌ cent. This ease in the market is inducing considerable domestic purchases of United States 5-20s for account of the Banks, Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, &c.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The general look of all the Wall-street markets is firm:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	107½	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	114¼
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	55	54⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅝	100⅛
N.Y.C. and H. Debt Certificates	95⅝	96⅛
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	123⅝	124⅛
North-western Common	82⅛	83⅛
North-western Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅝
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	82
St. Paul Common	66⅛	66⅝
Lake Shore	99⅝	100⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	39⅛
New-Jersey Central	109⅛	108⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$87,272,182 22
Gold receipts	452,002 58
Gold payments	316,195 63
Gold balance	76,878,897 63
Currency receipts	767,673 96
Currency payments	289,421 98
Currency balance	9,185,832 21
General balance	81,379,042 13
Customs	404,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	116⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	116⅝	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110⅝	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅝	10-40 registered	107
5-20 reg., '64	110⅝	10-40 coupon	108
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	6s currency	112⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	60⅛	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	104
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	54⅝	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	66	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s	47⅝	Ill. War Loan	100
North Car. new bds.	23⅝	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	99
South Carolina 6s	80	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73	97
South Car. new bds.	81⅛	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78	97
South Car. Ap'l & Oct.	79⅛	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78	99
Missouri 6s	93⅛	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L.	100
Mo., Han. & St. Jo. Iss.	93	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	110⅛
Louisiana 6s	76	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan	110⅛
La. 8s, levee bds.	87	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104⅛
La. 8s, levee bds.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Alabama 5s	72⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78	107
Ak. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	75⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic. & R. I. 1st	104
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	80	N. J. Cen. 2d	103
Harlem 1st	100⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	112⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Cen. Pac. Bonds	93	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	85	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	88⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	87	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88⅛
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G't's	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93⅛
Lack. & West. Bonds	96⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Del., L. & West. 2d	97⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	83⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	62
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	88⅛		

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	148	Commonwealth	114
Manhattan	143	Importers' & Traders'	155
Mechanics'	138	Park	165⅛
America	148	Central National	112
Phenix	109	Fourth National	108
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	110
Greenwich	215	Tenth National	125
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Oriental	150⅛
National	116	Gold Exchange	55
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	124
Seventh Ward	109	Pennsylvania Coal	215
State of New-York	106	Con. Coal of Maryland	26
Ocean	81	Cumb. Coal & Iron	43
Mercantile	120	American Coal	37
American Exchange	112	Canton Co., Baltimore	72
Chatham	170	West. Union Tel.	32⅛
Bank of the Republic	118	Quicksilver Mining	9⅛
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Mining	8⅛
Hanover	108	Mariposa Preferred	18⅛
Irving	116	Mariposa Trustee Cfs.	46⅛
Metropolitan	140	Boston Water Power	18
East River	111	Adams Express	66⅛
Nassau	106	Wells-Fargo Express	16⅛
Shoe and Leather	165	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅛
Corn Exchange	125	American Express	42
Continental	97⅛	United States Express	48
St. Nicholas	116	Pacific Mail	42⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101½
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	120½	120¾
Pennsylvania Central	112⅛	112⅜
Reading	102⅝	102⅝
Lehigh Valley	55½	56
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28⅜
Northern Central	44	45
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅛	93½

We take pleasure in commending to the favor of all parties interested in Western Railways the Chicago *Railway Review*, a broad-sheet weekly paper, wholly devoted to the Railway interests of the country, and especially prompt and careful in regard to Western returns of traffic, official reports, negotiations, &c. It is published by Messrs. FOWLER & BROOKS, at $2 per annum.

Mr. ROESING, the North German Consul-General here, authorizes the positive denial of the statement published in the London *Times* of yesterday, to the effect that the "warning" to German capitalists against American Railway bonds emanated from him. He has written nothing whatever upon the subject.

The May traffic of the North-west Road opens with a decided improvement upon April. The first week is nearly up to the large business of last May:

First week May, 1870	$252,972
First week May, 1869	257,772
Decrease	$4,800

St. Louis may congratulate herself, says the St. Louis *Times* of that city, on the business of her railways. The Ohio and Mississippi, North Missouri, Pacific, Iron Mountain Roads—all intimately connected with the trade of the city, and in a great measure dependent upon it, have all largely increased their earnings during March, and since the first of the year, in comparison with the same period last year.

We learn from the St. Joseph *Herald* that there is on file in the Recorder's office of Buchanan County a mortgage involving the entire personal property of this county in favor of NATHANIEL THAYER, CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., and FRANCIS BARTLETT, and to secure a loan of $4,000,000. The Quincy and Palmyra and Kansas City and Cameron Roads are consolidated with, and under the name of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the road is subject to the lien of the State for security of its bonds to the amount of $3,000,000. The bonds secured may be converted into stock of the Company.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 27th of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,113,785	Increase	£5,235
Public deposits	8,067,145	Increase	406,924
Other deposits	16,346,353	Decrease	629,685
Government securities	12,852,991	Increase	25,179
Other securities	17,846,180	Decrease	496,118
Notes unemployed	10,788,590	Increase	181,236

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,204,060, being a decrease of £160,165, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,974,028, showing an increase of £50,285 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£19,974,028	£16,981,179
Reserve	11,769,968	8,487,804
Notes in circulation	23,204,060	23,493,375
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	4 ⅌ cent.
Consols	94⅛	93⅜
French Rentes	74f.	71f. 52c.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,419,985.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, (now in operation from the port of Richmond to the famous White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles,) is being rapidly extended to the Ohio River, at the Kentucky line, where it will connect with lines in progress to the chief railroad centers of the West. An immense through business awaits its completion, besides a profitable traffic from the agricultural and mineral products so abundant along the route.

The Company offer through us their SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by mortgage on the entire Trunk Line (427 miles) and the large equipment therefor, at 90 and accrued interest from May 1. The net earnings of the road are already more than sufficient to meet the interest on its outstanding Bonds. Government and other securities received at full market rates in exchange.

Descriptive pamphlets furnished.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	23	Tar, bbls.	229
Cotton, bales	3,676	Pitch, bbls.	2
Copper, bbls.	165	Resin, bbls.	805
Copper, cakes	248	Cut-meats, pkgs.	275
Eggs, bbls.	1,939	Lard, tcs.	50
Flour, bbls.	6,107	Butter, pkgs.	951
Corn-meal, bags	400	Cheese, boxes	1,277
Wheat, bushels	44,878	Mustard-seed, bags	423
Corn, bushels	16,800	Moss, bales	104
Barley, bushels	450	Rice, pkgs.	190
Oats, bushels	25,650	Starch, boxes	3,256
Beans, bushels	45	Peanuts, bags	423
Hops, bales	16	Tobacco, hhds.	459
Hides, No.	4,906	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	419
Hides, bdls.	302	Whisky, bbls.	795
Leather, sides	4,621	Wool, bales	517
Spirits Turp., bbls.	27	Oil-cake, pkgs.	800

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *C. H. Marshall*, for Liverpool—6 hhds. Tobacco, 53 Glass Cases, 60 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 126 Cedar Logs, 141 boxes Clocks, 250 boxes Beans, 385 cases Sewing-machines, 600 [illegible], [illegible] Bark, 139 bbls. Tallow, 331 bales Cotton, 29,259 bushels Wheat, 400 hhds. Syrup.

By the bark *Lucy & Paul*, for London—2,417 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Mohawk*, for Glasgow—4,428 bbls. Tar.

By the bark *Echo*, for Cork—14,686 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Whittier*, for Bristol—2,500 bbls. Flour, 47,275 bushels Wheat, 492 bbls. Resin, 331,581 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the steamer *Saxonia*, for Hamburg—429 bales Cotton, 38 cases Essential Oil, 300 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 105 cases Sewing-machines, 10 tons Logwood, 4,132 boxes Extract, 37,799 lbs. Tallow, 2,818 lbs. Whalebone, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 26 coils Packing, 9,033 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 39 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 100 bbls. Oxide Zinc.

By the brig *Zeebloom*, for Amsterdam—419 logs Cedar, 25 cases Oil, 663 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Yellow Chromo, 250 boxes Extract, 149 pkgs. Ore, 352 bales Cotton, 10 cases Oil-stone, 13,182 Staves, 285 boxes Sugar, 3 cases Machinery.

By the bark *Northern Queen*, for Havre—3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 2,408 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 37 cases Bromine.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady, at from $6 25@$7 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderate call noted for most styles of seasonable work, on the basis of our previous quotations.

CANDLES—The demand has been very limited; prices have not varied much.

COAL—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

COCOA—Has been held with more firmness, but not active; Guyaquil, 15½c.@16c., gold, free, ⅌ lb.; sales, 140 bags, for home use, on private terms; San Domingo held at 8c., gold, in bond; Caracas, 18c.@20c. gold, in bond.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active at about previous quotations; sales here since our last, 4,500 bags by the brig *Felix*, 600 bags by the steamer *Lafayette*, from Havre, and 186 bags by the steamer *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, on private terms; also, at Hampton Roads for Baltimore, on New-York account, 3,300 bags by the brig *Germania*, also on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio here, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 11,948 bags; sales, 3,200 bags; stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here today, 25,505 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 43,389 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary, 10c.@10½c.; Fair, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Good, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13¼c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit. There has been more inquiry for Java, which has been quoted rather firmer, with sales reported of equal to 10,000 mats, by the bark *Rocket*, at Boston, on private terms. Maracaibo has been in fair request and firm; sales, 1,000 bags, on private terms. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	2,000
At Mobile	500
At Savannah	2,500
At Baltimore	12,884
At New-York	25,505
Grand Total—bags	43,389

COTTON—An active demand prevailed today at firmer and buoyant prices, especially for future delivery. The receipts at the ports thus far in the current week fall some 13,600 bales behind the receipts of the first three days of last week. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,068 bales, including 868 bales to shippers, 696 bales to spinners, 252 bales to speculators and 250 bales in transit. Also, 6,200 bales for forward delivery, including 1,600 bales, basis Low Middling, May, 22⅛c.@22¼c.; 2,700 bales, do., June, 22¼c.@22⅜c.; 1,800 bales, do., July, 22⅜c.@23c.; 100 bales, do., May 10 to June 30, buyer's option, 23c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
Low Middling	22⅛	22⅛	23	23⅛
Middling	23⅛	23	23	23
Good Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,320
Receipts last week	15,789
Receipts the preceding week	8,450
Receipts since Sept. 1	621,770
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	1,102
Exports since Sept. 1	351,102
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	328,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	46,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—A very moderate movement has been reported in this line since our last within the former range of prices.

FEATHERS—There has been only a light jobbing business reported in Live Geese at from 80c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—The main inquiry has been for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more inquiry for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, particularly for shipping grades, prices of which have been quoted up 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. on very moderate offerings, the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; good to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, and poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 25@$5 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 10
Extra State	5 15@ 5 85
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 15@ 7 65
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 45
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 75
Extra City, shipping	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 8 00
Poor to fancy extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $2 60@$6 90 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and $6 90@$10 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and steady at $4 30@$5 60 for Inferior to Choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, but firm at $4 75@$5 for Western; 4 80@$5 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 80 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 185 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, mainly for export, at decidedly stronger prices, particularly for prime Amber Winter and sound No. 2 Spring, which have attracted most attention from buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 45@$1 48; Red and Amber Western at $1 31@$1 34, in store, the latter rate for Choice Michigan; inferior Red Illinois (Winter) at $1 15½@$1 20, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 29½, in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 22, in store and delivered; Rejected Spring, $1 05@$1 08; White Genessee, $1 70@$1 85; Amber State, $1 32@$1 33 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more active and quoted a shade higher, on light offerings; sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels at $1 17@$1 18 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 12@$1 16 for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 18 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania Western and Southern, and $1 07@$1 09 for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 05@$1 08 for Jersey and Western, and $1 08@$1 12 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand at unchanged rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,000 bushels, including Canada West on private terms, and State at 81c. ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt is in fair demand, quiet but steady at from 80c.@$1, as the extremes. Sales, 8,500 bushels. Oats have been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 67c.@69c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 68c.@69½c. for State, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 29,293 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 14,686 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 2,500 bbls. Flour and 47,275 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 300 bbls. Flour and 10,000 bushels Wheat for Hamburg.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is selling in lots at 60c.@$1 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Holders have been rather firmer in their views, but the dealings have been unimportant, save in Jute Butts, of which some 4,300 bales have been disposed of at 5c.@5¼c., currency, ⅌ lb., leaving none in first hands.

HIDES—Business has been on a restricted scale since our last, but no change of moment has been noted in prices.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request at former rates, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@24c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@23c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Receipts today, 16 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at from $2 15@$2 25 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The main business has been in Hemlock Tanned Sole, which has been held with confidence. The receipts today were 4,621 Sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request, and quoted steady; sales, 220,000 lbs., at from 18½c.@19¼c. ⅌ lb. Sheathing and Yellow Metal quiet at former rates. Pig Iron has been in fairly active demand at well-supported prices; sales, 200 tons Glengarnock Scotch Pig on private terms; 50 tons Gartsherrie do. at $36; 30 tons Eglinton do. at $35; 2,000 tons American Gray Forge, part No. 1 Manhattan, at $33 ⅌ ton. Rails have been more sought after and held with increased confidence; sales 1,000 tons old T at $42 ⅌ ton, and 600 tons old Double-headed on private terms. Bar and Sheet Iron remain as last reported. Business in Spelter, Lead and Zinc has been quite light on the basis of former quotations. Pig Tin has been in reduced supply and quoted stronger, on the basis of 35c., gold, for Straits and English, ⅌ lb. Of Tin Plates, sales have been made to the amount of 2,000 boxes assorted Charcoal on private terms, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8, gold, ⅌ box, the market closing buoyantly.

MOLASSES—Has been salable and steady; 360 hhds. Porto Rico were disposed of at 48c.@60c., and 50 hhds. Old Crop Clayed Cuba at 28c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@68c.; Old and New Crop, Cuba, 30c.@40c.; New Crop English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	30c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	40c.@68c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite active at rather easier prices, especially Strained, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted; sales 4,800 bbls. Strained at $2 05@$2 10; 170 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25@$2 45, and 450 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at 2 90@$4 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts 805 bbls.; exports, 2,685 bbls. Tar has been quiet at drooping rates; 100 bbls. Wilmington changed hands at $2 10 ⅌ bbl.; receipts, 229 bbls.; exports, 4,425 bbls. to Glasgow. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair supply and demand at the reduced figures of 41½c.@42½c. for merchantable Southern and New-York pkgs., ⅌ gallon; sales, 270 bbls.; receipts, 27 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@42½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally at $2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 05@$7 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2@$2 37; Pitch, $2 62@$2 80 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Linseed has been in fair request and buoyant in price. Crude Whale has been more active, sales having been reported of 2,600 bbls. Northern, for manufacturing purposes, and 430 bbls. Southern, for export, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in moderate demand, with sales noted of 475 bbls., for export, and 550 bbls., for manufacturing, on private terms. Lard-oil has been firm, but not much sought after. Other kinds have been quiet at about previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 70; Lard-oil at $1 25@$1 35, chiefly $1 30; Red Oil at 67c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 95c.@97c., in cases and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 50c.@52½c.; Spermaceti at 30c.@31½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c. ⅌ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 53c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.; Refined Yellow, 73½c.; White, 82½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fairly active request at rising prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of some 2,000 bbls., in bulk, at 16c.@16½c., closing with 16¼c. bid, and 16½c. asked; 1,500 bbls., in shipping order, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon; and at the Creek, equal to 6,500 bbls., in bulk, part at $4 70 ⅌ bbl. The receipts here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 530 bbls. The export clearances hence were 5,000 bbls. for Havre. Refined Oil has been more freely sought after in this market and for forward delivery, has been quoted decidedly stronger in price; sales, 15,000 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, at 28c.; 4,000 bbls. do., June and July delivery, at 28¼c.; 7,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 28c., and 2,000 bbls. do. June to September delivery, on private terms. The Philadelphia market was weaker for Refined under more liberal offerings, and a less urgent inquiry, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery at 28¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do., May and June, at 28¼c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., June, at 28⅜c.@28⅝c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,680 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,317 bbls. for London, and 2,408 bbls. for Havre. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand since our last at from 32c.@34½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in some request at 10c., in shipping order, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The dealings in Pork have been unimportant, and prices are depressed and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at $29@$29 37, generally quoted at $28 75@$29 37½ for New Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for Thin Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller three months, on private terms. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at full rates. Sales have been reported of 225 pkgs. at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c.@17c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in request and firm at about 13½c.@14c. for Cumberland; 15¼c.@15½c. for Short Rib, and 15c.@15¼c. for Long Clear, ⅌ lb. Sales 300 boxes, chiefly Cumberland, on the basis of our quotations. Lard has been held with rather more confidence, though the demand has been quite light. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 15c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¾c.@16¼c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller four months, at 16c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand, and quoted firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 280 bbls., in lots, at $11@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but firm, at $24@$26 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams have been salable and steady at $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Butter has been in less request, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 20c.@33c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 964 pkgs. Cheese continues in fair request at from 8c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 1,327 boxes. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	35@38
State half-firkin tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	33@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ⅌ lb.	32@34
Ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Orange and Sussex County fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@40
New-York State fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	33@36
Pennsylvania fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	33@36
Western Reserve, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Ordinary Western, ⅌ lb.	20@25

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	16@17
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	13@16
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	8@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb.	17@17
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb.	16@17
Fine to good State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15@16
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	16@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	26@27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	26@28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	16@18

RICE—The demand has been light for both Carolina and Rangoon, yet prices have been maintained; sales 170 tierces Carolina, at $6 75@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request and steady in price.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been held with increased firmness, with a fair inquiry; sales 1,000 bags, at $2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel. Grass Seeds have been quiet and less buoyant.

SKINS—There has been a fair trade in progress in the leading kinds, on the basis of our previous quotations.

SOAP—The demand has been somewhat brisker at steady prices. Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8¼c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been in pretty fair demand and held with firmness.

SUGARS—The inquiry for Raw has been light; prices have not varied essentially. Sales, 379 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 8⅝c.@12c.; and 450 boxes Havana at 9⅜c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅝c.@10⅞c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, ranging from 11⅝c.@12⅝c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous figures.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair inquiry for desirable lots; prices have been quoted steady; sales, 810 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¼c.@13c.; 191 cases 1868 and 1869 Connecticut, at 18c.@65c.; 37 cases Wisconsin, at 14c.; 132 cases assorted Seed Leaf on private terms; and 100 bales Havana, at 90c.@$1 02½ ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand, partly for forward delivery, and has been quoted firmer; sales of 750 bbls., in lots, at $1 08@$1 09 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pkgs., ⅌ gallon; receipts, 795 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's business, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. remark: "There has been some movement during the past week. The market for Arctic opened with sales at 83c., dropped to 82½c., 82c. and 80c., at all of which prices sales were made. The transactions foot up as follows: 2,500 lbs. Arctic for home consumption on private terms; and for export, 6,000 lbs. do. at 83c.; 2,500 lbs. at 82½c.; 6,000 lbs. at 82c.; 32,000 lbs. at 80c., and 3,000 lbs. South Sea at 69c., all gold. Stock May 2, 1870, 325,000 lbs.; arrived at New-Bedford, per *Gay Head*, 17,000 lbs.; arrived at New-Bedford, per *George Howland*, 13,000 lbs.; arrived at New-London, 23,000 lbs.—53,000 lbs. Total, 378,000 lbs. Sales: Home consumption, 2,500 lbs.; export, 49,500 lbs.—52,000 lbs. Stock at date, 326,000 lbs."

FREIGHTS—The business has been on a moderate scale since our last, and rates have been generally quoted firm. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,700 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d.@⅜d., chiefly at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. by sail and 4½d. by steam ⅌ bushel; 85 pkgs. Tallow at 17s. ⅌ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, equal to 17,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; also, a Swedish brig, of 200 tons capacity, on private terms. For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, for the United Kingdom, a British vessel, with Resin at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship: cheapest in the City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Michael Myers, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOEL A. H. ELLIS, JOHN Q. ELLIS, AUGUSTUS W. JAQUAY and GEORGE W. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joel A. H. Ellis, John Q. Ellis, Augustus W. Jaquays and George W. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of April, 1870.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
ap27-law3wW* No. 200 Broadway.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON.

On and after MONDAY, 16th inst., the coke from the New-York Gas-Works will be delivered by the Company's carts only. To insure prompt delivery, customers will please send their orders by mail, or apply in person at the "New-York Gas-Works Coke Office, 21st-st. and Avenue A."

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Including glass cases, tables, shelving, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, desks, window-shades, &c. Apply at once.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 17, at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, beneficially interested in a trust arising under a will, is desirous of having some lawyer of high standing to argue same before General Term and Court of Appeals. A fee of $5,000 will be given upon the decision of Court of Appeals in favor of plaintiff. The estate is rich, executors responsible but unscrupulous. Full particulars given in an interview. Address TRUST FUND, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 20 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of ebony and gilt center and round tables, easy chairs, elegant rose-wood and gilt parlor suite in blue silk reps, carved rose-wood piano-forte, seven octave, rose-wood stool, rose-wood and gilt cabinet, inlaid with marqueterie, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, china vases, marble and gilt mantel clock, elegant oil-paintings, carved black-walnut bookcase, rose-wood extension table, rose-wood arm and side chairs, in green reps, rose-wood bedsteads, rose-wood etageres, rose-wood dressing bureaus, rose-wood armoire-a-glaces, rose-wood washstands, rose-wood commodes, toilet sets, mattresses, paillasses, blankets, pillows, bolsters, &c., chandeliers and candelabras, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, together with a large quantity china and glass-ware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, &C.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

Carved rose-wood parlor suites in green and gold satin, fine French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood, seven-octave, piano-forte, made by Buttikoter, marble-top center and fancy tables, elegant Buhl and Marqueterie cabinets and tables, secretaries, rich damask and lace curtains, mahogany extension-table, sofas, lounges, arm, easy and side chairs, rose-wood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows, a good assortment of French China and cut glass, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, all the fine chandeliers and gas fixtures.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale by order of Richard Warren, assignee.

75 shares Continental Screw Company, of New-York.

1,580 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, par $100.

225 shares European Patroleum Company, par $10.

1,000 shares Phillips Petroleum Company, par $10.

600 shares French Self-fastening Button Company, of New-York, par $50.

13 9-12 shares Flint Steel River Mining Company, par $25.

3 bonds Combination Silver Mining Company, $500 each.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PAINTINGS.—At the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17, a valuable collection of paintings by celebrated foreign and American artists, including a special sale of pictures and studies and carved oak studio furniture belonging to Mr. Wm. P. W. Dana, who is about leaving for Europe. Some of Mr. Dana's most important works will be comprised in the sale, together with a number of works by French artists, collected by him.

Also, by order of Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, part of their valuable consignments to this City.

Prominent among the works in the collection is a large historical subject by the distinguished English artist, T. M. Joy, representing "The Meeting of King James IV. and the Scottish Outlaws at Penmanscore;" the much admired "EXTREMES MEET" and "HEARTS EASE" by W.P.W.Dana; an important and fine work by Prof. Carl Hubner; "The Pastor's Birthday," by Otto Weber; "Cattle and Landscape, near Fontainebleau," by Jourdan; "The Reverie," and other choice works by Piassan, Becker, Aubert, Verboeckhoven, Le Poittevin, De Cock, Toulmouche, Giradet, Des Hayes, Schenck, Herzog, Hamman, Van Hove, Luminais, Sain, Monginot, Baron, Lemmens, Martinus, Hublin, Moulinet, Guerard, Kaemmerer, Verschur, Erdman, Schlesinger, Lazerges, Milner, Jungheim, Hamon, Walraven, Lobrichon, &c., &c.

AMERICAN ARTISTS—Contributions by Durand, McEntee, Kensett, Gignoux, Shattuck, Staigg, Lambdin, Thom, De Haas, Wm. T. Richards, Babcock, Gifford, Cropsey, Homer, Hays, Lily M. Spencer, Innes, &c., &c.

The exhibition is now open, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale—MONDAY and TUESDAY next.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, On WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 45 West 35th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rose-wood 6¾-octave piano, by Gilbert & Co., of Boston; Axminster carpets, superbly-carved rose-wood suite in blue-figured satin, carved rose-wood marble-top mirror door and back etageres, elegant lace window-curtains and cornices, carved rose-wood marble-top center-tables, rose-wood reception-chairs in crimson and gold-figured brocatel, velvet carpets, iron safe, made by Herring & Co., carved rose-wood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rose-wood suite in crimson-figured reps, rose-wood suite in crimson reps, lounges, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, painted enameled cottage suites, rose-wood crib, a lot of gymnasium scups, jumping-boards, balance-boards, balls, &c.; child's sleigh, cost $65; oak dining-table, oak marble-top side-board, oak lounge in green reps; dining-chairs in green reps; elegant mantel vases, silver-plated ware, china, crockery, glass-ware, &c.

ART SALE.

HAVE YOU SEEN
"BEARS ON A BENDER"—BEARD.
"MOVING BY DOGS"—HENRIETTA RONNER.
"AUTUMN TWILIGHT"—KENSETT.
"SUNDAY MORNING"—CAMP OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—S. R. GIFFORD.
"SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—BIERSTADT.

And other celebrated paintings by Durand, W. S. Mount, Huntington, Hennessy, Casilear, Lang, Wm. Hart, Williamson, Duverger, Haseltine, De Haas, Whitredge, McEntee, Hays, R. Peter Gray, Hubbard, Leutze, J. G. Brown, Geo. R. Hall. Also a few bronzes, inlaid table; also sixty fine framed engravings, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. S. B. Caldwell, Brooklyn, L. I., and will be sold by auction without reserve or limitation, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THURSDAY, MAY 12, at 10½ o'clock at No. 89 Pearl-st., by order of J. V. Bogert, Esq.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY of the entire stock of HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c., contained in said store.

Catalogues at our office.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 118 Chambers-st.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 4 Brevoort-place.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, CLOCKS, CURTAINS, BOOKS, &C.

GEO. BARKER will sell by auction, without reserve, WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 36 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting of parlor suite in green plush and crimson reps, French-plate pier mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, book-cases, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLUB-HOUSE FURNITURE—ROULET, FARO AND ROUGE ET NOIR TABLES, IVORY CHECKS, MARKERS, CUE-BOX, FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c., postponed from Monday last, will be sold THIS DAY, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

2,454 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

1,200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo brig *Herald*, from Messina.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.

HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.

f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM, } Executors.
GEORGE H. MOORE, }

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN,
ap13-law6mW* Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

FURNITURE.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

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Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

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NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
3d-av., corner 8th-st.
LECTURE BY SENATOR REVELS. Subject—"The Tendency of Our Age."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the Times are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The dispatches from Paris, today, bring further returns of the vote in France, but they are still incomplete. At 6 P. M., yesterday, the vote, as shown by the returns, was 7,210,296 for the affirmative, and 1,530,610 for the negative. The vote of the army, in full, is 227,336 for the affirmative, and 29,364 for the negative. During Monday night several riots occurred, and three or four barricades were erected in the Belleville district, which were easily carried by the troops without firing a shot. The excitement continued through the night and yesterday, and apprehensions of a renewal of the disturbances were felt last night. The presence of strong bodies of soldiers in the streets, it was expected, would restrain the noisy multitude, but at 10 o'clock barricades were discovered and attacked by the troops. A Captain in command of one of the attacking parties was wounded by a pistol shot.... **Abel Francois Villemain**, Secretary of the French Academy, died in Paris yesterday.... The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs says orders have been sent to Athens which will insure a thorough investigation of the recent massacre. The *Press*, of Vienna, says England undertakes to clear Greece of bandits on the condition that the King withdraws temporarily to give place to a regent, the Ministry is dismissed and the habeas corpus suspended...Thirteen hundred emigrants are "booked" to sail for Canada by troop-ships from England.... **Phillips**, the alleged defaulter, has been discharged at Queenstown....A resolution condemning the raising of a greater part of the revenue of India from the opium trade, was rejected by the House of Commons last night.... A committee to inquire by what tenure convents and monasteries, including Anglican institutions, hold property in England was appointed. ....A railroad accident occurred near Luxembourg on the 9th inst., by which twenty persons were killed....A Madrid dispatch says there is much speculation as to the object of summoning the Spanish Ministers to France, Italy, Austria and Portugal to Madrid, and rumor connects it with the question of the succession to the throne.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the principal topic of the day was the Army bill, which was discussed at length, but not acted upon. Several bills were introduced of minor interest, and a memorial was received in reference to the transmission of pensions through the mails by the money order system. Some debate arose in regard to the duty levied on Russian hemp, and a bill was finally reported making the duty the same as that on Manila and other hemp. Pending the consideration of the Appropriation bill a recess was taken until evening, when the bill was further discussed, and amended in several instances. At a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House a Committee of Conference was ordered on the Pension Appropriation bill, the Senate amendments not being concurred in. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the New-York Sinking Fund, in reference to a sale to the Government of a part of the Battery in this City for the erection of storehouses thereon. Mr. **Davis**, of the Third Kentucky District, was sworn into office, and took his seat, vice **Golladay** resigned. After the transaction of some further miscellaneous business the Northern Pacific Railway bill was proceeded with. The entire session was taken up with dilatory motions made by the opponents of the measure, and at 4½ P. M. the House, without action, thereon adjourned.

GENERAL.

Gov. **Haight**, of California, regards the act passed by the Legislature authorizing the people of San Francisco to vote a million of dollars to the Southern Pacific Railroad, as unconstitutional. The subsidy will probably be defeated.

The prize-fight between **James Mace** and **Thomas Allen** took place yesterday morning, within thirteen miles of New-Orleans, in presence of seven hundred persons, two-thirds of whom are described as of "the better class." **Mace** won the fight in forty-four minutes. Ten rounds were fought, and **Allen** is said to have been badly punished.

A Havana dispatch says that private individuals throughout the Island of Cuba are sending presents of money and other articles to the soldiers who captured Gen. **Goicouria**.

Three young ladies, two daughters of **Robert Wallace**, and the other a daughter of **Chas. Wallace**, were drowned in White River, near Wheatland, Ind., on Monday. They were rowing in the mill-pond, and were carried over the dam.

In the Methodist General Conference, in Memphis, yesterday, the Committee on the Interests of Colored People recommended the adoption of the section of the last Conference for separate church organization, as provided in the discipline, which, it is believed, will pass.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company yesterday, at Trenton, N. J., the following were elected directors: William W. Gatzmer, Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Ashbel Welch, Samuel Welch, Charles McAlister, William G. Cook. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company: Robert F. Stockton, John M. Read, Moses Taylor, John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, William W. Shippen, Albert W. Markley, John Jacob Astor, George M. Dorrance.

A suit was brought today in the Superior Court at Atlanta, Ga., by Gov. **Bullock** against the *Constitution* (newspaper) for libel and slander in publishing the statement that the Governor had sold the State railroad to the Adams Express Company.

Two minority reports were presented in the Massachusetts legislature, yesterday, on the subject of aid to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

The steam-ship *Frankfurt* arrived at New-Orleans, yesterday, from Bremen, with 350 passengers, mostly emigrants. The *Frankfurt* landed at Havana seven men belonging to the British bark *Hero*, burned on the 2d inst., while on the voyage from Santiago de Cuba to Montreal with sugar and molasses.

The celebration of the "Confederate Memorial Day," yesterday, at Wilmington, N. C., surpassed that of any previous year. Business was generally suspended.

At a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, **Paul B. Du Chaillu**, the eminent African explorer, was presented, through President **Daly**, with a silver medal, awarded by the Imperial Geographical Society of Paris. Rev. **Albert Bushnell** also read an interesting paper on the "Equatorial Regions of Western Africa."

The McFarland case was finally committed to the jury yesterday, at 2 o'clock, and a verdict of acquittal was returned after an hour and a half's deliberation. The announcement of the verdict was received with great cheering by the audience in the Court-room, and **McFarland**, who was immediately released from custody, received the hearty congratulations of his counsel and friends.

The testimony in the case of A. **Lange**, charged with having shipped a box of explosive oils on board of the steamer *George Washington*, was concluded yesterday before Commissioner **Osborn**. Decision was reserved.

The steamer *City of Cork* arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday, bringing 407 emigrant passengers.

The Acquittal of McFarland.

Another *cause celèbre* is to be added to the annals of criminal jurisprudence. A case which has been made memorable by the extraordinary circumstances and the prominent persons connected with it, rather than by any uncommon grounds of mystery or legal doubt, has come to an end after a trial of twenty-five days. The jury has practically decided that **Daniel McFarland** was not in a state of mind to be accountable for his actions when he shot Mr. **Richardson**. The prosecution failed to convince them that **McFarland** was a sane man, or that his domestic unhappiness was the consequence of his own misbehavior. A strong attempt was made to establish both points, but it broke down from beginning to end. We shall not, at this moment, refer to the very unusual incidents which have occurred in connection with the trial, nor to the reckless and unscrupulous tactics pursued by a section of the Press in the hope of securing the conviction of the prisoner. We shall today simply glance at those features of the testimony which probably led to the verdict returned yesterday.

The case is divided by the evidence into two distinct parts—the first relating to the assassination itself, the second to the circumstances which led to the assassination. Both prosecution and defense laid so much stress upon the latter division of the case that it would be impossible to ignore it in reviewing the proceedings.

As to the first part, there never was a simpler issue presented to a jury. **McFarland** was seen by several witnesses to shoot **Richardson**, and the defense itself admitted the fact. The only question in dispute was whether, as the Recorder put it, **McFarland**'s domestic troubles had produced in his mind "a state of insanity toward Mr. **Richardson**." On this point a great mass of evidence was brought forward, partly circumstantial, partly medical. The Recorder in his charge told the jury that it was important for them to decide what was the prisoner's belief about his domestic relations, and the existence of a conspiracy to affect them, and in what way that belief affected his mind?

On that point, again, there could not be much room for doubt. Abundant evidence was brought to prove that the prisoner was constantly in a state of intense nervous excitement after the desertion of his wife and the abduction of his child—in such a state that the medical gentlemen held that he was liable to an access of insanity whenever he came into contact with the man whom he believed to be the prime author of his wrongs. One witness testified of **McFarland**, "he came in and sat down and commenced crying; he asked me if I knew about his wife. A man of the name of **Richardson**, he said, had stolen his wife and children, and had them somewhere in Massachusetts." To another witness, Dr. **Miner**, he once said, "I have passed a horrible night. I have heard the voice of my little boy calling to me. I could see my wife in **Richardson**'s arms. I sprang out of bed trying to catch the villain by the throat. Then I woke in a tremor and perspiration." This appears to have been almost the constant condition of his mind, and that it was so, tended greatly to confirm the professional opinions given by Dr. **Hammond** and Dr. **Vance**, that at the time of the shooting, congestion of the brain had developed itself into sudden frenzy, or insanity.

It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the prisoner had no ground for entertaining a sentiment of extreme irritation toward Mr. **Richardson**, and that there were, therefore, none of the predisposing causes for insanity alleged by the defense. It was his own conduct which drove his wife to leave his roof. But it is an important and most remarkable fact that down to the time of the closing of the case for the defense there was nothing to account for Mrs. **McFarland** leaving her husband, *except* the influence which had been brought to bear upon her by Mr. **Richardson** and his numerous friends, male and female. It was, indeed, proved that the husband was poor, but it was not seriously contended by the prosecution that a wife is entitled to leave her husband the moment he falls into poverty. Mr. **Sinclair**, the publisher of the *Tribune*, wrote a letter recommending **McFarland** for an office of responsibility in which he described him as "a very worthy man." The persons in whose houses the prisoner and his wife had lived came forward and testified that he was always sober and well-conducted in his habits. This was the evidence of independent witnesses, and no attempt whatever was made on the part of the prosecution to break it down in cross-examination—a circumstance of the utmost possible significance. It might be supposed that the inmates of the houses in which **McFarland** had resided for years would be better able to judge of his behavior to his wife than outside persons. But the prosecution avoided cross-examining those witnesses, and called, to sustain the charge of habitual intoxication, persons who could prove no more than that they had seen the prisoner the worse for liquor on one or two occasions. Mr. **Sinclair**, for instance, said that he had seen **McFarland** drunk once—but he acknowledged that "a man's getting drunk would not, in his opinion, constitute a reason for breaking up a marriage." It is impossible to doubt that this very suspicious manner of dealing with the evidence had great weight with the jury. When persons who were obviously and notoriously prejudiced against the prisoner swore that he was not a sober man, while the persons who had been in the habit of seeing him day after day for years testified that he was, which side was likely to be believed?

As regards the alleged "ill-usage" to which Mrs. **McFarland** was subjected, and which has been insisted on so strongly by those who have made themselves the sponsors of the prosecution—the jury had this fact before them: the woman left her husband without complaining to any one in the house of ill-treatment, to go straight to a place where Mr. **Richardson** met her. That morning—the 21st of February, 1867—she bade her husband good-by in an affectionate manner, and kissed him. When he returned home at four in the afternoon she was gone. From that moment **McFarland** seemed to be a prey to the most bitter grief, and his conduct, as described by many witnesses, is scarcely consistent with the theory of his sanity.

The prisoner was aware that a certain literary clique had surrounded his wife, and had inspired her with ambitions and aims which tended to estrange her from him. He discovered by Mrs. **Calhoun**'s letters that one name was always being thrust before his wife, and that name not his own. "My dearest child, do you know what is my panacea for all my woes? Mr. **Richardson**. Nobody is half so kind or so unselfish as he," and so on *ad infinitum*. Again, Mrs. **Sinclair** implored Mrs. **McFarland** to "get **Percy** away from his father as soon as possible." When **McFarland** discovered this batch of letters in his wife's trunk, together with a portrait of **Richardson**, is it any wonder that the conviction became settled in his mind that a conspiracy against him was actually in existence? Moreover, Mrs. **Mason**, the woman in whose house he and his wife lived at the time, deposed that "after the discovery of the letters in the trunk, Mr. **McFarland** came to the house often, and always appeared very much agitated." It is evident, then, that these letters had a great effect upon the prisoner's mind, and had very much to do with bringing about the subsequent tragedy. Mrs. **Calhoun** herself testified in evidence that on one occasion when she was with Mrs. **McFarland**, the prisoner entered the room, and that his conduct was "rude and harsh." Considering that he was fully persuaded that Mrs. **Calhoun**'s influence over his wife was unfavorable to him, it was not unnatural that he should betray signs of annoyance upon finding them closeted together.

The Recorder having ruled that it was important for the jury to decide what was the prisoner's *belief* about his domestic relations, and the existence of a conspiracy against him, all these circumstances, doubtless, exercised considerable influence over the minds of the jury. There was no evidence that **McFarland** had ill-used his wife, except from witnesses whom the jury would naturally be likely to regard with suspicion. His wrongs seemed to be unprovoked. Even Mr. **Horace Greeley** deposed that **McFarland** told him he "had never had any trouble with his wife until **Richardson** came to the same house to live." Mr. **Greeley** made the further remarkable statement that he "believed" **McFarland** had resigned all claim to his wife. He did not tell **Richardson** and Mrs. **McFarland** so, but admitted that it might have "got to them." How a man can be thought to relinquish all claim upon his wife by virtue of a single remark made to Mr. **Horace Greeley**, in casual conversation, is yet to be explained. It seems a shorter way of procuring divorces than even Indiana has yet devised. In like manner, **Oliver Johnson**, whose bias in favor of **Richardson** could not be doubted, told the jury that Mrs. **McFarland** had "referred" to her husband's fits of intemperance, and declared she would never live with him again. But evidence of this second-hand and prejudiced kind could not possibly counteract the testimony of the lodging-house keepers and others, to the effect that Mrs. **McFarland** avowed that she loved her husband, that she never made any complaint of him, and that they lived on good terms together.

The jury thus saw, it may be presumed, that **McFarland**'s provocation had been very great, and that it was of a nature to unsettle the foundations of his reason. They had then the evidence of medical witnesses, whose character and motives are beyond suspicion, to the effect that they found in the prisoner every symptom of insanity. It was also proved that insanity had existed in his family. Even without reference, then, to the connection between **Richardson** and Mrs. **McFarland**, the jury could scarcely have brought in any other verdict than the one they did. They believed the prisoner to be in a state of insanity when he fired the fatal shot. The evidence before them was amply sufficient to justify that conclusion. As to the proper treatment of persons thus adjudged to be of unsound mind, or liable to recurring fits of insanity, it was not a matter for the jury to decide, nor do we propose to discuss it on this occasion.

New Relations Between America and Australasia.

It is scarcely possible to overestimate the significance of the opening of the new route across this continent, between the English settlements in the Pacific and Great Britain. No occurrence could more accurately typify and prefigure that which is to be the great and leading event of the remainder of this century—the gathering together into one focus of power the scattered English communities. Hitherto, the routes between Australasia and Great Britain have been by way of the two great southern capes at the extremities of the African and American Continents, or, for speedy mail transit, by way of the Suez Isthmus and France. These routes, it is now tolerably clear, have been, from every point of view, provisional only. They have sufficed, and will suffice, until this American nation shall have grown rich, and populous, and strong enough to pierce the Darien Isthmus, and establish lines of railway across the continent. We are already witnessing the first stage of this consummation. The line of travel by way of this continent is opened, and it is not too soon, therefore, to consider the meaning and consequences of this new state of things.

These are of too wide a scope to be more than indicated within such limits as we can now assign to the subject. What is obvious on the face of this event to those who will examine the map, is that quite a new set of influences and ideas will set in upon the subject of the relations between Great Britain, America and Australasia, when the stream of traffic between the extreme points of New-Zealand and England flows regularly through this continent, as it is certain to do hereafter. The broad and striking fact to be apprehended is that by this new route the whole of the English Dominion, with the exception only of the Cape of Good Hope and India, will have its line of intercommunication upon its own grounds, instead of through continents and countries occupied by alien races. The line of travel in this day is nearly certain to foreshadow, and even prescribe, the line of political development. And it may be augured with confidence that in the lapse of another generation this great result will be arrived at, arising directly from the incident which we have just witnessed. America, which furnishes the physical, will also furnish the moral or political bond of relation between Australasia and Great Britain. The stream of American and Australasian travel to England and Europe will commingle. And the habit will gradually arise in the English and European mind of considering these two streams as virtually one. While this result is gradually ripening, our Republic will be concurrently rising to a height of power which will establish it insensibly and unchallenged in a position of virtual and unassailable political supremacy among the English communities. Out of these elements, new political and international combinations will doubtless arise, which cannot be exactly stated beforehand. But shrewd thinkers will have little difficulty in concluding that they will amount to a most important revolution in the general affairs of mankind.

Those who are aware of the tendencies which have been setting in during these last three years in the Australias and New-Zealand, in consequence of the late colonial policy of England, cannot but regard the opening of this new American route as a most extraordinary instance of the way in which moral and physical facts combine to direct the course of human events. England, under the Gladstone-Bright-Granville Administration, has been giving unequivocal signs, fully expected by those who know what these three statesmen think about such matters, of being no longer willing or able to retain the responsibility of defending her colonial settlements. Unmistakable indications have been given by the mother country that her colonies must consider themselves ripe for independence before long. The truth, however, is, that the Australian colonies and New-Zealand are not now, and are never likely to be, strong enough to hold an effective independent position in the world where vast empires exist, and are growing to be vaster still with every decade. The eyes of Australians and New-Zealanders have, therefore, for some time past been turning to this Republic as their probably destined protector in the future. In fact, at a private meeting held not a year since of all the influential and wealthy Australasians resident in London, to consider the relations between their settlements and the mother country, it was unanimously determined that, failing the establishment of a better understanding and relations between the colonies and the metropolis, it might be necessary, and that soon, to seek the protection of the American Republic.

In the interval that has since elapsed, an abortive attempt in England has been made to raise the question of drawing close the ties between England and her colonies by the establishment of some sort of Imperial council in London, in which the whole Empire should be represented. But this attempt has come to nothing. Nobody has been found who could put into definite shape such a new Imperial Constitution. And it is safe to say that the theory of organizing into one political whole the mother country and the colonies, has been proved to be a mere barren theory and nothing else. Immediately upon the proved failure of this theory, comes the establishment of the new American route between England and the Pacific settlements, pointing the moral of that failure, and fortifying the minds of those political pioneers, who are beginning to see in this Republic the true key to solve the problem. What, in the course of the next century, is to be the relation of sovereignty between the different countries where the English tongue holds sway?

Protecting the Oyster.

The last Legislature may have passed, and Gov. **Hoffman** may have signed, some doubtful acts; but almost everybody, "without distinction of party," will approve the measure for the preservation of shell-fish in the Great South Bay. This act provides that no person shall have in his possession a drag or dredge, or take therewith from the waters of the bay any oysters, clams or mussels. It forbids the removal of shell-fish or any other substance growing on the bottom of the bay, except between sunrise and sunset; and it forbids such removal at any time between the 15th of June and the 15th of September in any year. The penalty of violating either of these provisions is that the offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $250, or be imprisoned in the county jail six months, or be both fined and imprisoned, and, "in addition, shall forfeit two hundred dollars." Moreover, any person may prosecute in his own name, and retain one-half of the additional two hundred dollars fine, "the balance going to the poor of the town, after deducting one-half the expenses;" and finally, the act is to take effect immediately.

The passage of this law ought to make the hearts of Gov. **Seymour**, Mr. **Roosevelt** and Mr. **Green** leap for joy. Disinterested preservers of swimming fry as they are, we take it for granted that they have also a kindly regard for the mollusks. But the subject is, in truth, one of moment to the whole population; for who is there that is not fond of oysters? And, saving the evil-minded fishers who have paddled about the Great South Bay with drags and lanterns, destroying both parent and spat in the spawning season, we may suppose that the entire community are interested in the preservation of the delicious bivalves that so materially add to the luxury of our tables. Under proper circumstances the supply of oysters can be rendered inexhaustible. The experiments of M. **Coste**, the celebrated naturalist, who was employed by the French Government to stock St. Brieuc Bay, and who has made elaborate reports on the subject, prove this fact, and, indeed, it was generally believed before. M. **Coste** planted 3,000 acres with 3,000,000 oysters, and held that after eighteen months they could not be consumed so fast as they would be produced. As each adult furnishes some 2,000,000 embryos, this seems plausible. There are, however, occasional disturbing influences, such as heavy storms and the like, which might interfere with these calculations, and hence the wisdom of taking extensive precautions. The growth of the oyster is wonderfully slow, considering its fecundity, and in artificial beds this slowness is usually increased. In these the full size is hardly attained before six or seven years. That M. **Coste** does not really believe that his supply at St. Brieuc is practically limitless is shown by his later proposals to stock the whole Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France, Algeria and Corsica. The demand of the modern world for articles of luxury—for fine wines and cigars, for example, as well as for oysters—increases with great rapidity. Wars are fewer than they once were, and labor-saving engines are constantly adding to the relative numbers who can afford to pay for something beyond the mere necessaries of life. This is even exceptionally the case in the United States; and the oyster, especially, is so great a favorite here that we suggest it is quite time to consider whether some system like that of M. **Coste** may not with advantage be introduced on our own coasts, so that the future supply may be at least no smaller than the present one. M. **Coste** estimates the average cost of stocking, in France, at less than a franc, or nineteen cents an acre; which shows that the expense of following his example need not be formidable; and the peculiar advantages of our coast, studded as it is with archipelagoes and fringed with shallow bays, ought certainly to facilitate the undertaking.

Some maintain that the notion about oysters being unfit to eat in the Summer months is a mere prejudice, and perhaps they are partly right; but there cannot be a doubt that to disturb fish in their spawning time is as hurtful and unsportsmanlike as to shoot game at a similar period. To dredge for oysters at such a season is especially injurious, since far more are generally destroyed by such a process than are captured. For this reason the new law is one for rational beings to be thankful for, and we trust that its faithful execution will arouse attention to the importance of devising systematic and extensive means for increasing as well as protecting our oyster supply.

The Prize-Fight.

The fraternity of "roughs" throughout the whole country was in a state of congenial excitement, yesterday, over the result of the prize-fight which took place between **Mace** and **Allen** near New-Orleans. To people of average intelligence the whole affair will be simply disgusting. There is nothing but brutality involved in these exhibitions of the "noble art" of self-defense, and it is some consolation to know that they are being universally discountenanced. For two rational beings to deliberately go into a severe training for months, and then as deliberately proceed to pummel each other out of all human semblance, not in passion, or revenge, or self-defense, but simply for a purse of so much money, is surely the grossest perversion of the physical powers which can well be conceived; and for a crowd of people who claim to be respectable members of society, and hold positions of prominence, to rush excitedly to witness such a scene, is nothing less than an imputation upon the civilization of the time.

There is, doubtless, a brutal element in human nature which finds gratification in exhibitions of torture; but it is chiefly manifested in savage, perverted, or uncultivated minds, which are incapable of distinguishing between mere brute endurance and true heroism. The Indian, who lacerates himself, the matador, who contends with a maddened bull, the gladiator, the prize-fighter, and the murderer, who goes jeering to the gallows, all exhibit the lowest form of physical courage—or, as the quality might more properly be called, bravado. It is possible to understand the satisfaction of possessing sufficient skill in "self-defense" to protect one's self from assault, and one can appreciate the physical advantages to be found in its friendly contests; but beyond that the trick of pugilism is degrading in itself, and an outrage upon the existing laws of every civilized community.

The New-Orleans exhibition yesterday, was chiefly notable for the official countenance and protection which were thrown around it. A large body of Police was called into requisition, and many officials and prominent citizens were present. The poor wretches who were the central figures in the "battle," were cheered and encouraged to maul and batter each other by a crowd of persons who were supposed to be gentlemen, and who would doubtless resent the insinuation that they were as bad as **Mace** and **Allen**. Whatever may be the law of Louisiana in reference to such contests, it is quite clear that they ought to be prohibited in future. We believe all the Northern States have stringent statutes against prize-fighting. Pugilists are rather dexterous in evading the law, but it is to be hoped some way will be found of turning the physical strength of **Mace** and **Allen** to some better account than either of those redoubtable persons has yet discovered for himself.

As we predicted, the execution of **Goicouria** is likely to carry with it its own retribution. A number of volunteers are preparing to go out to Cuba to fight for the cause which has lost one devoted adherent. The Spaniards might have been contented to keep an old man like **Goicouria** in confinement. His age should have saved him from the hands of the executioner. As it is, there will soon be a powerful force in Cuba to console the insurgents for the loss of a leader.

* * *

At last a system of secret voting has been sanctioned by the British Government, and introduced into the House of Commons by the Marquis of **Hartington**. It is not called the "ballot," in order that conservative instincts may sustain as little offense as possible. But all the same, it amounts to an abandonment of that system of open voting at the polls which has led to so much intimidation in past times. The voter will, if the new bill be passed, deposit a voting ticket in a box, and be spared the inconvenience of declaring in the presence of a large crowd whose side he has taken up. It is virtually the ballot, and as Mr. **Gladstone** pledged himself to bring in some measure of the kind in the course of the session, we may presume that he is determined to push it through. But he seems to be more successful in introducing bills this year than in carrying them.

* * *

When Capt. **Kennedy** determined to take the *City of Brussels* to Liverpool under sail, more than one landsman rated him soundly, and gave him to understand that he knew nothing about his business. It turns out, now that we know the facts, that Capt. **Kennedy** really does comprehend something about the sea and ships after all. Capt. **Gadsden**, formerly of the *Arago*, testified that the disabled steamer was beautifully commanded, and went through the water like a duck. The critics are wrong, as it happened—but if the *City of Brussels* had never arrived in port, what a chorus of "I told you so" there would have been!

* * *

Fires in the woods after a drouth are not unusual, but fires such as those which lately raged in several of our river counties, directly on the heels of the Spring freshets, are less common. The timber burned during the last two or three weeks in Ulster, Dutchess, and Orange Counties was probably worth a million of dollars, and it is said that many head of cattle have also been destroyed. Saturated with water as are the trees and brush, it would seem that this deplorable mischief must be the work of incendiaries, and that they must have taken extraordinary pains to make it effectual. It is difficult to fix on methods of checking a spirit of wanton destructiveness which marks down hundreds of square miles of uninhabited forest as its prey; but as we are told that hundreds of men are out "fighting fire" and striving to arrest its progress, we may suggest that the expense of a mounted patrol might occasionally be worth incurring. Incendiarism is very apt to be epidemic, especially among boys, and a few convictions and sharp sentences would have a wholesome effect in saving the woods for the future.

* * *

In the Middle Ages robbers were frequently disguised as knights, and the fastnesses of Italy in our modern day sometimes give shelter to brigands who ply their trade in the garb of friars. Only lately has this masquerading device been imported to our Western world. Advices from the Plains informs us that bands of lawless white men are roaming about disguised as Indians, attacking trains, and plundering and murdering indiscriminately. Perhaps this may help to explain the unexpected numbers of the savages in spots when few were looked for. Miscreants like these should be treated with less consideration than the barbarians they imitate, and we trust Gen. **Pope** will, at all events, see that such of them as fall into the hands of his troopers have no chance of resuming their operations.

* * *

People in the streets could tell that Anniversary Week was at hand, even were there no newspaper announcements to acquaint them with the fact. Quaint figures that are seldom seen in the "wicked" City at any other season of the year have been coming in for some days past, "with the apple-blossoms," and we are now getting the results of their twelve months' reflections through the medium of profuse reports of their meetings. It is probable that the *World* is right in its supposition that less interest is taken in these meetings—or rather that the interest is less concentrated in the Metropolis—than of yore. What with the downfall of slavery, the increase of lecturers and lyceums, and the multiplication of newspapers and magazines, which serve as organs for the various shades of thought and opinion, the chief causes that once gave strong color and purpose to the May anniversaries have been removed or diverted into fresh channels. There are still, however, topics which, with vigorous advocacy and repeated discussion, may be stimulated into prominence. "Women's Rights" remains an endless theme, and there are many subjects coming under the wide range of social science that afford room for animated debate and personal distinction. Let us hope that the coming men—and women—who are to make themselves a name in these fields, will be as worthy of their epoch as the renowned ones who have gone before.

* * *

The question of Gibraltar—so long "a rock of offence" to the Spanish nation—will no doubt be always discussed by Spaniards naturally jealous of their dignity. Sir **Henry Bulwer**, in a letter to **Fernandez y Garcia** and other Spanish gentlemen, goes so far as to say that the House of Commons would discuss the surrender of that "guarded Mount," for "a consideration," as Trapbois says—very probably some substitute in the Mediterranean. Perhaps Minorca would be found to answer the purpose. It was once in the hands of the English, who lost it in 1756, and shot poor Admiral **Byng**, who failed to relieve the garrison besieged by the French. That islet of Minorca, though Spanish, is not a piece of Spain, and it might, under some probable pressure of the Western Alliance, be yet accepted as a Mediterranean station, instead of that selvage of the mainland. The geographical diplomacy that settled the question of Nice and Savoy, may also round off this Iberian difficulty in time.

* * *

A cast-iron tunnel, or rather a pneumatic tube, under the Strait of Dover is now proposed by engineers. Messrs. **Bateman** and **Revy** have published an explanation of the plan, from which it appears that it would have a run of twenty-two miles, from South Foreland to Blanc Nez, and that the architects, operating under a submarine bell, would push the work in successive rings along the bottom of the channel, to form the cylinder in which the line of cars would move in the manner of a piston. The way "how to do it" is fairly enough explained, and the reader is disposed to think well of it, especially when he is told that **Napoleon III.**, himself a good engineer, says of it, "*C'est le seul realisable*"—just as he said Nicaragua was the place for our Isthmian Canal. The idea of being shot for an hour through an air-gun may not seem very attractive—but there are worse troubles than that "at sea."

* * *

Some of the persons arrested for robbing the Lyme Rock Bank are spoken of as "notorious burglars," and one is described as a "notorious bank robber." This particular class is perfectly well known to the Police. Every man belonging to it is understood to live by crime. Their haunts might be, and ought to be, broken up; and they themselves should be compelled to work for a living, as honest people do. Above all, receivers of stolen property, who are said to be generally traceable, should be pursued with unsparing energy. These measures of protection are quite practicable, if the authorities go the right way to work.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

AFFAIRS AT NIBLO'S.

A thorough revision and compression of the drama of "Mosquito" has vastly improved the worth of the piece for stage representation, and in so doing has made it in all respects a pleasure to listen to and behold Miss **Lydia Thompson** in a genuine play. "Mosquito," in its new form, was first looked upon on Monday and received with great favor. We doubt not, too, that recollections of it are equally agreeable, as the changes wrought in the work cause its performance and that of the burlesque of "La Sonnambula" to terminate in good season. Now that it is thoroughly understood that Miss **Thompson** can be seen to advantage in a genuine drama, it is only fair to note that the lady's principal associates, to wit: Messrs. **Beckett** and **Cahill** and Miss **Weathersby**, look to it that food for merriment is not wanting in the evening's entertainment, and do so with immense success. No extravaganza in which these artists have hitherto acted has been productive of such hearty and continuous laughter.

MR. FECHTER AND MISS LE CLERCQ.

Mr. **Fechter** and Miss **Le Clercq** act to-night in "The Lady of Lyons." To-morrow and Friday, we believe, they will appear in "Hamlet," while at the Saturday matinée they will repeat their respective personations of *Claude Melnotte* and *Pauline* for the last time.

Miscellaneous.

"MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS."

"Mrs. Jarley's wax-works" were once more displayed at Steinway Hall, last evening, in aid, we believe, of the funds of the Sheltering Arms. If the potent comicality of the entertainment had been suspected, the place would undoubtedly have been crowded to its utmost capacity. The laughter it elicited was as spontaneous as that which follows, in a well-regulated country circus, the jests of a sympathetic clown, and its outbreak was preceded by no greater efforts of thought than an understanding of the jokes of the ring usually calls for. Hence, the enjoyment, if boisterously expressed, was accompanied by no mental effort, and as the free gift of the performers was double deserving of thanks. Each of the pictures the wax-works formed was positively funny, and the text which lighted up their significance was neither pretentious nor devoid of humor. The spectacle, of course, was one that would lose its effect by description. In the way of giving information, it may be said that a neat stage was built on the platform of the hall, and that a crimson curtain, which rose four times during the exhibition, disclosed each time a small chamber against the walls of which were placed the ladies and gentlemen whom their good will and an unusual amount of resolution and muscular steadiness suited to a transformation into statues. The only chance for fault-finding with the affair lay in the tedious waits between the four series of tableaux. But, perhaps, country audiences like those Mrs. Jarley was wont to address, did not object to this inexpensive prolongation of the show, although she must have been fully aware that the people she was instructing and amusing were not of the olden time, if only by the very modern melody of "Captain Jinks," of which an emphatically modern hand-organ in full view and hearing of the spectators, dealt out repeated and most liberal allowances.

TAMMANY.

The Prince **Sadi D'Jalma** has made his first bow to the New-York public at Tammany. The Prince possesses the pleasing peculiarity of having no bones, and consequently can tie himself in a knot or twist himself into a ball without the slightest trouble or inconvenience. The Kiralfy ballet troupe are also at Tammany, performing their national dances with a grace and spirit that we have rarely seen equaled. The dances of the four blondes, with other entertainments too numerous to mention, fill up the programme, which certainly contains variety and amusement enough for one evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Mr. D. S. **Wambold** has reappeared at this establishment after an absence of three months, with an entirely new budget of songs. **Birch**, **Backus** and the other favorites appear nightly. The entertainment concludes with a laughable sketch entitled "The Invisible Spirit." On Friday next the courteous treasurer of the establishment, Mr. **Runnett**, will take a benefit.

AMATEUR COMEDY REPRESENTATION.

An amateur comedy representation in aid of "The Sheltering Arms" can be attended at the hall of the Union League Club, this evening. "London Assurance" will be the play.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Scotia* which left Liverpool April 30, and Queenstown May 1, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than those received by the *City of Brussels* on Monday.

Count DE CHAMBORD had addressed to PIUS IX. a letter of adhesion to the dogma of Papal Infallibility.

The papers announce the death of Mrs. LEVER, wife of the novelist, at Trieste; that of LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, authoress of *Jacques Cœur* and of many works of historic interest, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and that of CHARLES POTIER, a dramatic author and actor well known throughout France.

Baron DE WERTHER is said to have contradicted energetically the rumor circulated by the *Epoca*, of Madrid, relative to the candidature of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, of Prussia, for the throne of Spain, adding that religion alone would be an invincible obstacle, the Prince and all his family belonging to the Protestant faith.

A meeting of physicians of the Scandinavian Provinces will take place at Gothenburg from the 14th to the 18th of July. An exhibition of surgical instruments, physiological, anatomical, and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, medical books, and engravings and photographs will be opened on the occasion.

The Weser *Gazette* quotes a letter from Elberfeld, stating that M. VON DER HEYDT's family have received rather alarming news concerning the health of that statesman, late Minister of Finance.

Three "gentlemen" had been charged at Bow-street with felony, they having frequented the Strand Theater in female attire. One of the defendants was placed in the dock wearing a fashionable crimson silk dress; another wore a dress of green silk. The evidence of several policemen went to substantiate the charge, and the prisoners were remanded. One was liberated on his own recognizances of £100, but the Magistrate refused to accept bail for the appearance of the two others.

We learn from Ems that several Russian officials had arrived there to prepare a suitable residence for the Emperor ALEXANDER during the four to six weeks he intends to spend in that watering-place. As the Emperor will be attended by a very numerous suite, an hotel with eighty apartments is required and sought for, but the number of such buildings in Ems is very limited. Plans of the three or four that are available had been forwarded to St. Petersburg.

The London papers publish a letter from Mr. COBDEN on intemperance and education, dated Jan. 30, 1850, and said to be quite fresh to the public. Mr. COBDEN writes: "I beg to thank you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your *Moral Statistics of Glasgow*, which reached me at Mr. FORSTER's. It is quite impossible, I fear, to over-estimate the various and destructive evils which spring from intemperance, and I fear there is scarcely any other vice the cure of which is so difficult when it has laid fast hold of its victim. The only hope we can have of a comprehensive measure of reform is by directing our attention to the rising generation. It is by education, after all, that we must hope to raise the next generation above the temptation of a beer-shop; and I do hope, notwithstanding so many discouragements, that we are making some progress upon this most important question."

M. LABOULAYE, member of the Institute, author of the *Histoire des Etats-Unis* and of *Paris en Amérique*, had addressed to an elector of the commune of Jouy-en-Josas (Seine-et-Oise) a letter in which he says: "You will vote either 'Yes' or 'No.' In my opinion you should unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative, and for these reasons: if we take the *plebiscite* on the terms in which it is proposed, no one doubts that the Liberal-Conservative Party approves of all the reforms effected since 1860. And how should it be otherwise? They are the men who provoked them, and the work is their own. But do they entirely praise the new Constitution contained in the Senatus Consultum of 1870? I doubt it. There are several articles which appear to me neither liberal enough nor sufficiently democratic; on the other hand, to reject the new Constitution because in our eyes it has defects, is to refuse, or to postpone real ameliorations, constituting a visible progress. Being obliged to accept the whole in a mass, let us take what is offered, and let the advance now made serve to insure us a similar one hereafter; that is the true policy."

A summary is given in the Paris telegrams of an article in the *Soir* from the pen of M. EDMOND ABOUT, upon the Greek murders. M. ABOUT argues that what has occurred confirms the views expressed in his work *La Grèce Contemporaine*. The writer expresses anxiety respecting the tone of the English journals toward Greece, and says that the *Morning Post*, in proposing a temporary occupation of Athens, counsels a more adventurous expedition than that against Abyssinia, on account of the relationship between the King of the Greeks and the Czar. Neither would such a remedy be permanently efficacious, as the brigands would all vanish so soon as the expedition touched the quay of the Pyræus, and reappear a fortnight after it left Greece. M. ABOUT holds that King GEORGE cannot be held responsible for the crime of the brigands, and he praises His Majesty's nobleness of mind in offering to become a hostage for the prisoners. The responsibility for the murder of the captives rests with the Greek Ministers, who refused an amnesty from an entirely novel scruple, and attacked the brigands in the midst of the negotiations, in the hope of saving the ransom for which they might have been held to account.

In the House of Lords, on the occasion of its reassembling on April 28, after the Easter recess, Lord CLARENDON, in laying on the table further correspondence with respect to the massacre of Englishmen by Greek brigands, described the recent action of the Foreign Office, and read a telegram which had just come to hand from the British Minister at Athens. It appeared that 500 Greek troops were in pursuit of the brigands, seven of whom had been killed. Five others were under examination, and would, if convicted, be immediately executed. Another telegram from Constantinople announced that the Turkish Government had sent orders that the brigands, if found on Turkish territory, should be arrested and delivered to the Greek authorities. Lord CLARENDON proceeded to explain and justify his assent to the proposal to convey the brigands from Greece to a place of safety. The suggestion originated with the Greek Government itself, which declared that the amnesty would be contrary to the Constitution. He was alone in London when the proposal was made, and was unable to consult with his colleagues, but as the loss of an hour might be fatal, he took upon himself the responsibility of telegraphing his willingness to convey the brigands from Greece. Lord CLARENDON, who spoke with much emotion, said that he should never have forgiven himself if the murder could in the most indirect manner be attributed to any shrinking from responsibility on his part in such a matter. Lord CARNARVON, who had also much difficulty in suppressing his feelings, tendered his warmest thanks to Lord CLARENDON and Mr. HAMMOND for the efforts they had made to avert the recent calamity. With regard to the Greek Government, he held them gravely responsible for the loss of these lives, whether they had been sacrificed to criminal mismanagement or to some low party intrigue. It was right that both Houses and the country should suspend their judgment until the whole case was laid before Parliament. But he fervently hoped that the delay would not be allowed to dull the keenness of the present feeling of horror and detestation, or to abate a jot or tittle of the punishment which must be exacted when the hour of reckoning should arrive.

At about 10 o'clock on yesterday morning, says the *Standard* of April 30, a desperate attempt was made to murder Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P. For several years past Mr. BUXTON has employed as secretary a young man named WHITE, a person of somewhat eccentric habits. Owing to his irregular conduct of late, a three months' notice to leave was given at the commencement of the session, which afterward was reduced to a month. Mr. BUXTON desired him to attend at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent yesterday morning, at 9½, when he was slightly reproved for not waiting for Mr. BUXTON on Tuesday, and for not sending some papers by post. To this he made no answer. Mr. BUXTON then said that he required the direction of Col. ——, and asked his secretary to procure for him the *Army List* from another apartment. To this request at first he made no reply, but afterward said in a sullen manner that he was going to fetch it. Mr. BUXTON became annoyed at the man's conduct, and told him he had better leave the house. WHITE remained silent, and then said, "You want the *Army List* do you?" and then he left the study to fetch it. On returning, his conduct became still more remarkable, and Mr. BUXTON again reproved him for the manner in which he was behaving, observing that although he wished him to leave his service, he was willing to assist him in every way, and to procure for him another situation. To this WHITE said, "He did not believe a word of it," and then leaned over the table and gave a ferocious scowl at his master. Thinking that the man merely meant to assault him, and feeling that he was more powerful of the two, Mr. BUXTON remained sitting, and WHITE then proceeded to his usual place at the table. Mr. BUXTON again told him he had better leave the house, and was walking out of the study, when he heard the report of fire-arms, and starting round he saw WHITE standing looking at him, with a revolver pointing toward him. Mr. BUXTON instantly threw himself on the floor of the room behind the table, when WHITE coolly said, "Are you wounded, Sir?" Mr. BUXTON then jumped up, and rushed at his assailant, when WHITE ran out of the room, opened the street door, hailed the hansom cab, and in a moment or so was out of sight. Mr. BUXTON followed to the door, but the man had then gone. The mark of the bullet was found on the wall directly over the place where Mr. BUXTON was standing at the time the pistol was fired, and the bullet was picked up in the middle of the room. Information was immediately given to the authorities at Scotland-yard, and Col. HENDERSON directed Inspector TAY and Sergt. DAVY to take every means for securing the person of the would-be murderer. The belief was entertained that WHITE was insane.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ARIZONA.

The steam-ship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall May 2, reached this port yesterday. She brings treasure to the amount of $25,000.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Further Reports From the Exploring Expedition—Abandonment of the Morti River Route—Friendly Disposition of the Indians on the Way—A New Survey in Progress—The Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, (COLON,) U. S. C., Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

Sunday morning, the 1st inst., we had the pleasure of welcoming back to Aspinwall Commander SELFRIDGE. The *Nipsic* arrived from San Blas at 8 A. M., bringing the mails and the following interesting particulars of the Darien Surveying Expedition, which will inform your numerous readers of the progress of the surveys, since my last letter to the 29th ult.:

THE EXPLORERS' REPORT.

At about 10 A. M., April 17, a telegram was received at the camp on the Morti River from head-quarters, announcing that Commander SELFRIDGE had concluded to abandon the Morti River route, which was a great surprise to all. The party who went on a reconnoissance to the Chaquanaqua had returned, and all were in good spirits, although somewhat fatigued and shoeless, having worn out all their shoes on the tramp. They had fully accomplished the object of the expedition, having determined the exact position of the mouths of the Navigandi, Asuati and Sucubti Rivers, and learned one important fact from the Indians that no other explorers have touched on, and that is that the River Chuquanaqua does not extend beyond the mouth of the Sucubti, the river running north-east from the mouth of the Sucubti is called the Ana, and uniting with the Sucubti forms the Chuquanaqua. They found a great number of Indians and Indian villages on their route, the Indians all extremely friendly. The party followed STRAIN's old trail for a considerable distance down the Sucubti. After the announcement that Commander SELFRIDGE had concluded to abandon the Morti Route, he ordered both vessels to get ready for sea. This announcement took every one by surprise. Still, it was welcomed, as all were getting tired of Caledonia Bay, and desired a change. Monday and Tuesday (18th and 19th) were spent in getting everything ready for sea. The telegraph was taken down (a distance of nine miles) and carried to the beach, together with the insulators, and by 6 P. M. Tuesday evening everything belonging to the telegraph and surveying parties were snugly stored on board the *Guard*, and the evening spent in discussing this sudden change in the base of operations. Wednesday morning the steam launch was hoisted on board, and at 1 P. M. the *Nipsic* steamed out of Caledonia Bay with the *Guard* in tow, bound for San Blas. The Indians lined the banks and waved us a friendly adieu. Thus the "Grand Expedition" passed away from the Isthmus of Darien. The *Nipsic*, after towing the *Guard* about two miles outside of Caledonia, dropped her and put off for San Blas, where she arrived Thursday evening before dark. The *Guard* arrived early Friday morning. Great numbers of Indians were found, who are extremely friendly. The donkeys and machette-men were then landed near the mouth of the Mandingo River, at the point where the survey will start from. The machette-men at once commenced building houses for themselves and one for the telegraph office. Early Saturday morning the survey commenced, Mr. H. G. OGDEN, Assistant United States Coast Survey, in charge; the entire party, however, being in command of Lieut. HUBBARD, of the *Nipsic*, with Ensign JASPER as sketcher. This party only made a half mile, but they did not press very hard, as the object was only to break ground and make a show. Monday morning, April 25, the work commenced in earnest. The surveying party, still under command of Lieut. HUBBARD, who now has charge of the compass. Mr. OGDEN being too unwell to go out. Ensign JASPER, sketcher. Working party, (except the machette-men,) all from the *Nipsic*. Mr. MERINDEN, in charge of the level, follows close on the heels of the surveyors. Then come the telegraphers. Up to tonight the survey has reached two miles and a half in the interior. The country here is much lower than about Caledonia Bay, and very swampy, having a feverish look and smell. The men are all disgusted with it; in fact they are afraid of it. There are some ten on the sick-list on board the *Guard* now, and nearly the same number on board the *Nipsic*, and it will surprise me very much if they are able to stay at San Blas two weeks. However, the officers and men are all good pluck, and if human endurance will count for anything against a manifestly unhealthy climate, they will not leave there before the 1st of June. Still, the men all feel that they have been in the climate long enough, and would gladly get out of it at once. Commander SELFRIDGE desires to reach the mountains on this line, or do something to prove the necessity of another survey at San Blas. The Bay of San Blas is very beautiful. It is about six miles wide by seven long, and magnificently land-locked by numerous beautiful islands. The Indians inhabit the islands; none of them live on the mainland, which is sufficient proof of the unhealthiness of the main land. The work of surveying the bay is in the hands of Capt. SULL, of the Guard, who commenced operations early Monday morning. Capt. SULL is assisted by Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Coast Survey, and Ensign HAWLY, of the *Guard*.

THE PROSPECTS.

It rained steadily at San Blas for two days, and when the *Nipsic* left on the 29th ult. there was no prospects of clearing; heavy thunder, and sharp lightning accompanied the rain. It was expected that an entire new party would start from the *Guard* for the front, three miles inland, on the 30th, and it is feared the surveyors will not be able to go through the country, which is much overflowed. The Mandinga River had risen six feet up to 3 P. M. on the 29th, leaving a rise of five feet more before it would be possible to establish a camp on its banks. Should the rain continue twelve hours longer it would be impossible to proceed. Commander SELFRIDGE is determined to cross to the Pacific, even if it occupies a month or two longer. The *Nipsic* will coal here to-morrow, and return immediately to San Blas. The United States steamer *Nyack* is at Darien Harbor, Gulf of San Miguel, and had proceeded up the Savanna River as far as possible. Reports say that the Indians on the Pacific slope are arming to resist Commander SELFRIDGE's passage. The harbor of Darien, on the Pacific, is said to be magnificent and capable of accommodating any quantity of shipping. The country is perfectly healthy.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

I traveled in company with several of the officers of the expedition across from Aspinwall to Panama on the 2d inst, and all united in saying that they had seen no finer river than the Chagres; and as regards the country through which it flows, they considered it far superior to any they had seen at Caledonia or San Blas for the construction of a canal. This corroborates the statements that I have made from the first, and I am satisfied that the great Interoceanic Canal must be constructed along the line of the Panama Railroad. Commander SELFRIDGE has already established one fact, and that is, the impracticability of constructing a canal at Caledonia Bay.

The Great Fire in Fincastle, Va.

From the Lynchburg Republican, May 8.

It will be seen from a special dispatch to the *Republican*, which we publish below, that one-half the town of Fincastle has been destroyed by a conflagration, which broke out on Friday night, and which raged during yesterday, despite the utmost efforts that were made to check its course.

The fire, as we learn from the conductor of the freight-train, No. 5, which came in yesterday afternoon, originated in a livery-stable, about 11 o'clock at night, and rapidly spread to the buildings adjoining. The extent of the loss is elsewhere announced, in as full detail as had been ascertained last night. The home of Col. W. E. M. WORD, was, we regret to learn, among the number destroyed. We did not learn what other private residence was burned. Both of the hotels were destroyed.

FINCASTLE, VIA BONSACK'S, May 7—P. M.—A most destructive fire occurred here today, resulting in a terrible destruction of property. One-half of the town is in ashes, including both of the hotels, and every store in the place. A large portion of our citizens are rendered houseless and homeless. The loss will exceed $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

Disgraceful Waste of Time in the House—Filibustering an Entire Day—Tariff on Russian Hemp—The Georgia Case—Reduction of Taxation—The Senate Finance Committee's Bill—Debate on the Army Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—As if determined to fully deserve the public indignation now so generally felt and expressed at the delay in Congress, the House, after a recess of four days, spent the entire session today, from the reading of the journal to the hour of adjournment, in a disgraceful performance of filibustering. The occasion of it was this: On Thursday last the Senate joint resolution concerning the Northern Pacific Railway was reached on the Speaker's table, and Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, stated that he was instructed by his Committee to put the bill on its passage. After an hour's sharp debate, the previous question was ordered, and it being evident that a majority was in favor of passing the resolution without amendment, a spiteful minority, chiefly in the interest of other corporations, began to filibuster, and, after an hour's delay, an adjournment was carried. The matter being left in that shape, it stands squarely across the path of all other business. The next question is on the third reading of the bill, and nothing is in order until that is decided, save a motion to adjourn, and dilatory variations of the same. At the opening of the House, today, the filibustering tactics were renewed and kept up the whole afternoon. The minority were strong enough, with the help of the Democrats, to order the yeas and nays; and it was one ceaseless call of the roll, hour after hour. The men who were most conspicuous on the Republican side in this disgraceful waste of the public time in their efforts to defeat the will of the majority, were Ela of New-Hampshire, Butler of Massachusetts, Van Wyck of New-York, Winans and Lawrence of Ohio, Williams and Tyner of Indiana, Farnsworth, Moore, Hawley and Hay of Illinois, Finkelnburg and Asper of Missouri, Cobb of Wisconsin, Sargent of California, and Clarke of Kansas. The Democrats, of course, aided them for partisan effect, knowing full well that the disgrace of the proceeding would recoil upon the Republican side alone. The vote on the various motions was only about 15 for adjournment to 120 or 130 against. The minority claim that they have a right to insist on a vote on amendments which have been cut off by the previous question, while the majority insist that they have a right to determine that the bill shall pass without amendment, which is unquestionably true. The minority are defeated in this case by the rules of the House, and now resort to such shameful tactics to accomplish their ends. At 4½ o'clock Mr. WHEELER, who leads the majority, moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the minority threaten to renew the fight at noon to-morrow.

TARIFF ON RUSSIAN HEMP.

The Senate Finance Committee today decided the important question of the discrimination under the existing tariff against Russian hemp. They were unanimous in agreeing that the tariff of 1866, which fixes a duty on Russian hemp of $40 per ton, and on Manila or other hemp of only $25 per ton, was a violation of our treaty obligation of 1843 with Russia, which prohibits such discrimination. Senator SHERMAN subsequently reported a bill to make the necessary change. The Committee, by a vote of 4 to 2, also agreed to a bill, which was subsequently reported by Senator WILLIAMS, to refund the duties which have been improperly though legally paid by American merchants in consequence of this exaction, and the sum of $200,000 in gold is appropriated for that purpose. It is thought that the duties do not exceed $175,000.

THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Reconstruction Committee met today and took up the Georgia case. Gen. BUTLER submitted a copy of the bill under which Virginia was admitted, with a proviso authorising the organization of a State militia. Mr. LAWRENCE moved an amendment, providing that the terms of the present State officers shall begin when the State is admitted into the Union; and Mr. FARNSWORTH submitted his former brief bill of two lines, simply declaring that the State is admitted to representation. No votes were taken, but a general discussion ensued, which indicated that the Georgia question is to be opened *de novo*, and rediscussed in both Houses. When the end will come nobody can tell.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. LYNCH'S COMMERCE BILL.

The statement in one of your contemporaries yesterday that the petition of American ship-owners against the objects of Mr. LYNCH's bill, presented by Mr. FENTON in the Senate, was principally signed by aliens, is very far from the truth. Doubtless Mr. FENTON would oblige any respectable body of gentlemen by presenting a proper petition, even though he might differ with them ever so much, but on this occasion, the petition is one of the strongest and most respectable ever presented to Congress, as is indicated by the class of names, among whom are such as C. H. Marshall & Co.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; N. L. & Geo. Griswold; Howald & Frothingham; H. B. Cromwell & Co.; H. F. De Wolf & Co.; Snow & Burgess; E. E. Morgan's Sons; Livingston, Fox & Co.; Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Williams & Guion, and others of equally well-known standing and reputation. A number of leading marine-underwriters also sign the petition.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Senate Finance Committee bill to repeal forty-three millions of internal revenue taxes, is so short and concise that it deserves printing in full. It is tersely entitled "A bill to reduce taxation," and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the special taxes imposed by the seventy-ninth section of the act entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9 of the Internal Revenue act, approved July 13, 1866, and as amended by section 2 of the Internal Revenue act, approved March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed. But this act shall not be held to repeal or in any way affect the taxes imposed by the act approved July 20, 1868, entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes."

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of July, 1870, the several taxes on sales imposed by the Internal Revenue laws now in force, saving and excepting the taxes imposed by said act, approved July 20, 1868, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That from and after the 1st of July, 1870, the taxes imposed by the Internal Revenue laws now in force herein specified be, and the same are hereby repealed, namely: On articles in schedule A, on legacies and successions, on passports, and on gross receipts.

SEC. 4. That the several sections imposing taxes in the nature of income taxes, numbered 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the said Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereof, be amended as follows: So much of said section 119 as limits the tax on incomes until and including the year 1870, and no longer, is hereby repealed; and the income tax for and during the year 1870, shall be levied, collected and paid at the rate of five per centum; and so much of said income tax for said year as is not paid or is not payable during the year 1870, shall be levied, collected, and paid during the year 1871, in the mode provided by law, and the several taxes provided for in said sections, accruing on and after the 1st day of January, 1871, shall be levied, collected and paid at the rate of three per cent. per annum; and the salaries of officers, and payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives in Congress, accruing after the 1st day of January, 1871, shall be included in the general income of the person receiving the same, and be subject to the same tax, and to be levied, collected and paid in the same manner, and be entitled to the same deductions as other incomes.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts relating to the taxes herein repealed shall continue in full force and effect for the levying and collection of taxes accruing before such repeal, or which may hereafter accrue under said acts, and for maintaining, continuing and enforcing liens, fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue thereof.

THE ARMY BILL.

The debate on the bill for the reduction of the army, in the Senate today, indicated that that branch of the service is pretty strongly entrenched in that body. The Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill was laid aside informally, in order to take up that measure, and Mr. WILSON was allowed an opportunity to explain its provisions as they were read section by section. At the conclusion of the reading the fire was opened on it from three or four different parts of the Chamber. The most vigorous assault, however, was made by Mr. NYE, who made an eloquent appeal in favor of the officers, observing that the nation could not afford to economize at the expense of honor and gratitude. Mr. STEWART, Mr. WARNER of Alabama, and others followed, the drift of their arguments being that the present was an inopportune time to begin the work of reduction of the military, with an Indian war in prospect. The fate of the bill is very doubtful, and as the yeas and nays were not called to-day it is impossible to give a safe prediction on the subject. A motion was made to strike out the first section, cutting down the force to 25,000 men, and those in favor of it on a division, were decidedly in the majority. Mr. WILSON in the course of debate, stated that since 1861, the names of upward of the 26,000 officers had passed through the Senate Military Committee, having been referred to that body before their nominations were ratified.

THE COASTING TRADE.

The Committee on Commerce of the House, at its meeting today, authorized Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, to ask that the bill of the Senate regulating the coasting trade on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers be put upon its passage as soon as it is reached on the Speaker's table. It provides that vessels running on the lakes, and touching at intermediate posts between the port of departure and the port of destination, shall not be obliged to enter and clear at such places, thus saving Captains and owners a great deal of expense, vexation and loss of time.

CABLE PROJECTS.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, today, and made an argument in reference to cable projects in general, but more particularly on the San Francisco and Japan project. No action was taken by the Committee on the subject. The nomination of Mr. ROOT as Minister to the Hague is to be considered at the next meeting.

REDUCTION OF THE REVENUE FORCE.

Many of the Revenue Assessors throughout the country have completed their assessments of income tax, and are recommending the removal of Assistant Assessors appointed in their respective districts to assist in assessing this tax. Over 300 of these officers have already been dropped by the Revenue Bureau from the pay rolls. Fourteen in one New-Jersey district were relieved today.

A LUNCH-PARTY AT THE CAPITOL.

Mrs. President GRANT entertained, among others, the following ladies and gentlemen at a lunch-party today: Thos. Ewing, Jr., Gen. Burnside, Gen. Shiras, F. P. Blair, Sr., and wife, Gen. Hunter and wife, Admiral Shubrick and wife, Gen. Sherman, wife and daughter, Vice-President Colfax and wife, Baron Gerolt and wife, Admiral Porter, Gen. Ramsay and wife, Mr. Thornton, British Minister, and wife, Secretary Fish and wife, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Zeilin and wife Gen. Delafield and wife, Richard Wallach and wife, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Clymer, Mrs. Sharp, Gen. Michler and wife, and the President and Secretaries. After the lunch-party was over, Mrs. GRANT gave her afternoon reception, which was largely attended.

REVENUE DECISION.

In answer to a question recently submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to the right of a person, not a dealer, to have bitters for his own use made a rectifying establishment, and his own name then placed on the bottles, Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS makes the following decision:

"If a rectifier manufactures bitters for another, they would be obliged to comply with the provisions of the law, and pay the special tax and other taxes as rectifiers, &c. If afterward, however, the party draws the bitters into bottles, then they can attach labels bearing their own names and trade-mark; but if they hold them out to the public as proprietary articles, or as remedies for the human or animal body, or put them up in the style of patent or proprietary medicines, or advertise them in newspapers, or by public handbills, for popular sale and use, as having any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use or effect, whether such claim be real or perpetual, they must affix stamps, as provided in schedule C, according to their retail value.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN DOMINGO—THE CASE OF MR. HATCH.

The Department of State has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, communicated to that body entire copies of the dispatches of J. SOMERS SMITH, late Commercial Agent at San Domingo, with reference to DAVIS HATCH, a citizen of the United States, who, being charged with aiding the revolutionary party, was condemned to death by a Military Commission, but pardoned by the Senatus Consultum. Mr. SMITH says that previous to these proceedings the ship *Tuscarora* arrived from Key West, when he called upon Commander GREEN and acquainted him with the particulars of the case, and also expressed his desire that the *Tuscarora* should proceed to Barabana, where Mr. HATCH was confined. The Commander replied that, notwithstanding his willingness to comply with the request, he could not do so, as his instructions placed the ship at the disposition of Gen. BABCOCK. The latter, it is stated, did not seem disposed to co-operate. Mr. HATCH's store had been twice pillaged, and when he was compelled to leave he abandoned a valuable cargo of wood prepared for shipment, and also his personal effects.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized THOMAS LOZANO as Consul of Spain at Portland and WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Consul of Spain at Boston.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Daniel C. Humphreys, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Thos. H. Pearne, of Tennessee, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica; Granville H. Hosmer, coiner of the United States Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; Evarts W. Farr, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, New-Hampshire.

Postmasters—R. C. Naramore, Derby, Conn.; Phineas D. Crosby, Danbury, Conn.; James Low, Jr., Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Ensign Jerome E. Moore to be Master in the navy; Geo. A. Crawford, Chaplain in the navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial from the Grand Army of the Republic, asking that the authority be given to send soldiers' pensions through the mails by the money-order system.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HOWELL—To regulate the pensions of disabled officers and enlisted men. By Mr. ROSS—To enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company to re-locate a portion of its road. By Mr. COLE—Granting lands in California to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, Cal.

THE DUTY ON RUSSIAN HEMP.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the refunding of certain duties imposed upon the importation of Russian hemp. He said that the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the act approved Aug. 5, 1861, imposing a duty of $40 per ton on unmanufactured Russian hemp, and at the same time a duty of only $25 per ton on Manila and other hemp, was a violation of the treaty between Russia and the United States of May 11, 1833. A majority of the Committee believe that the duties collected in violation of the treaty stipulations ought to be refunded, and the bill so provided.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee, said he did not agree that the Government ought to refund these duties, but he believed the duty on Russian hemp to be in violation of the spirit of the treaty with Russia. In obedience to the directions of the Committee, he reported a bill to make the duty the same as upon Manila and other hemp.

INVASION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for any information in his possession of any unauthorized invasion of the Indian Territory, so called, by citizens of the United States. Adopted.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, called up the Army bill, and in compliance with a general request the sections of the bill were read and severally explained by Mr. WILSON for the information of the Senate. This bill is an entire substitute for the House bill. The first section providing for a reduction of the army to 25,000 was read. Mr. WILSON said at the close of the rebellion the army numbered 1,034,000 men. In 1866 a reorganization took place and the number was cut down to 50,000 or 55,000, but with a proviso that it could be increased to 80,000. The rank and file now amounted to 35,000 in actual service, and a further reduction is proposed to 25,000 men. The second, third and fourth sections provide for the honorable discharge of army officers upon their own application, two years' additional pay and allowances to be paid to such officers as have served more than ten years; one and one-half year's pay and allowances for five years' service; and one year's pay for less service. Commissioned officers who have been thirty years in service, are to be placed on the retired list upon their application. The act limiting the number of officers on the retired list is to be repealed. The number hereafter to be retired, in accordance with the existing laws, is to be fixed by the President, provided the number shall not exceed three hundred. Mr. WILSON said these sections comprised the great object of the bill, which was to relieve the Government of the support of 480 supernumerary officers who had been left without commands by the reduction of the regiments. The proposition of the House bill to appoint a board to examine all army officers was impracticable, because two or three years would be required to do that; and as to the great body of our officers, any examination was superfluous, in view of their large experience in active service, more than 500 having been wounded in battle. This bill proposed to effect the reduction by authorizing the President to accept the resignations under the provisions of the second section, and to permit officers, after thirty years' service, to go upon the retired list; but it was not compulsory upon them to do so. Referring to the first section, he said the terms of enlistment of more than 18,000 soldiers would expire in course of eight or nine months; that the House bill provided for a reduction only of army officers, not of the rank and file, and that proposed reduction to the extent of 10,000 men would insure a saving of $6,500,000.

The fifth section, providing that the grade of General and Lieutenant-General shall continue until a vacancy occurs and no longer, was read.

Mr. WARNER thought this a reflection upon the present occupants of these positions, the meaning being that no necessity existed for such officers.

Mr. WILSON said no reflection upon those distinguished officers was intended, but that a beginning in the work of economy must be made at some time. If either of these Generals should die today there would be a pressure to fill the vacancy immediately, and the objection now made would be repeated in behalf of the new incumbents. Sections 6 and 7 require that until the number of Major-Generals is reduced to three, and Brigadier-Generals to six, no additional appointments shall be made. Mr. WILSON said the House bill proposed the muster out of two Major-Generals and two Brigadier-Generals. By the death of Gen. THOMAS the number of Major-Generals was reduced to four, and it would now be very difficult to say which one of these should be mustered out. The Brigadier-Generals now numbered eight. The tenth section, abolishing the grade of Regimental Commissary Sergeant and Regimental Hospital Steward, Mr. WILSON said had the sanction of Gen. GRANT. The fifteenth section specifies the pay of officers of the army, as follows:

General	$12,000
Lieutenant-General	10,000
Brigadier-General	5,000
Colonel	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,000
Major	2,500
Captain, mounted	2,500
Captain, not mounted	1,800
Adjutant	1,800

The bill having been read through was declared open to amendment.

Mr. ROSS moved to extend the time within which officers might apply to be discharged from Oct. 1, 1870, to Oct. 1, 1871.

Mr. POMEROY said we were threatened with a war on the frontier more formidable than any that had existed for years. The Secretary of War had been here informing Senators that the army could not be reduced.

Messrs. STEWART and ROSS spoke of the necessity of keeping the army up to the present standard, for the protection of frontier settlers against Indians, who were now only held back by force. In SHERIDAN's department 1,200 murders had been committed by Indians.

Mr. WILSON indicated his consent to have the first section, reducing the army, stricken out, as a means of saving the bill.

Pending a vote upon striking out the first section the regular order was demanded by Mr. DRAKE.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate accordingly resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The section prohibiting diversion of any surplus of specific appropriations remaining unexpended was discussed until 4½ o'clock, when, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, and several bills were considered without action. At 8 o'clock the Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the Appropriation bill, and after disposing of amendments of minor importance, agreed to the Senate Committee's amendments reducing the appropriation for expenses and salaries of Collectors and Assessors, and other internal revenue officials, &c., from eight to seven millions, providing for the consolidation, when necessary, of the collection and assessment districts, and providing that after the passage of the act, proprietors of all internal revenue bonded warehouses shall pay to the collector the current expenses and salaries of store-keepers or other officers in charge of such warehouses. The amendment to reduce the appropriation to the Bureau of Education and cut off the greater part of the clerical force, was further debated. After a general discussion upon the policy of continuing the bureau, the subject was passed over.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the construction of a building for the State Department upon the Southerly portion of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Department. It is to form the south wing of a building which, when completed, will be similar in ground plan and dimensions to the Treasury Building, and provide accommodations for the State, War and Navy Departments. Debate ensued which drifted into the subject of the removal of the capital, and was participated in by Messrs. SCHURZ, MORRILL, HOWELL, STEWART and others.

Without a vote, the Senate at 10½ o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY the Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked to introduce and have acted on a bill relating to the qualifications of Assistant Marshals of the United States, providing that all competent persons shall be eligible for appointment without regard to sex. Objected to.

Mr. PAINE offered a new rule to facilitate action on bills reported from Committees. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bear River and Cache Valley Canal Company, &c. Referred.

Mr. CALKINS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York in regard to the sale of part of the Battery to the Government for the construction of storehouses thereon. Adopted.

JAMES H. LEWIS, Representative-elect from the Third District of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. GOLLADAY, appeared and took the oath of office.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. FARNSWORTH intimated that the opponents of the bill would not oppose dilatory motions if they were allowed one hour for debate, and if amendment could be offered and voted on; otherwise he for one would fight the bill, as it was a big job. Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and having charge of the bill, declined the proposed compromise. Then the filibustering programme was inaugurated by Mr. FARNSWORTH in a motion for a call of the House, followed by motions to adjourn—to adjourn till Thursday, and to excuse members from voting, on all of which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FITCH asked the Speaker whether, the main question having been ordered, it was in the power of the House, except by unanimous consent, to permit amendments to be offered.

The Speaker replied that it was not.

A MEMBER—But it will be next Monday.

The Speaker, in reply to a point of order made by Mr. MAYNARD, stated that it was quite in the power of the minority, by alternating dilatory motions and calling the yeas and nays upon them, to prevent action on the pending motion before Monday, when a motion to suspend the rules will be in order.

The yeas and nays having been called fourteen times, and no compromise being suggested or probable, Mr. ELDRIDGE, at 4½ o'clock, suggested that the usual hour of adjournment had arrived and that the majority should be content with throwing the responsibility on the minority.

Mr. WHEELER thereupon moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Erie in the Paterson Courts—Messrs. Fisk and Gould Forfeit Their Bail.

Yesterday the indictments against Messrs. JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., WM. M. KASSON and C. V. KASSON, for conspiracy in overcharging for freight transportation, were called up for the fifth time in the Passaic County Court. The indictments were found at the December Term of the Court, upon the complaints of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works Company, who alleged injury to their business by the defendants conspiring to increase transportation rates. The four defendants appeared in Court before the close of the term and gave bail in $1,000 each for trial. The case has been called from time to time since the bail was given, and was yesterday brought up again, the defendants each time failing to appear. The prosecutor, Mr. WILLIAMS, moved yesterday, upon the failure to respond, that the bail be declared forfeited, and it was so declared. The sureties are Messrs. PHILLIP RAFFERTY and SAMUEL SMITH.

Arrest of an Absconding Broker—Gilbert W. Thomas in Custody.

Our readers will no doubt remember that on the 12th of April last, G. W. THOMAS, a member of the brokerage firm of THOMAS & SON, at No. 42 Exchange-place, entered the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and proceeded to purchase $62,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds. The bonds were subsequently forwarded to the office of THOMAS & SON, by a messenger, who was, for safety's sake, escorted by one of the clerks. When they entered the office these men were met by Mr. THOMAS, who took the bonds, remarking that he would step out for a check in payment. The clerk and messenger waited for over an hour, and finding that THOMAS did not return, they applied to the other partners, who then heard of the transaction for the first time. Mr. THOMAS failed to return, and the facts of his fraud and flight were published in the morning journals.

No trace could be found of THOMAS, and the detectives had well nigh abandoned the search, when a gentleman doing business in Wall-street called on Superintendent JOURDAN at the Central Office, and informed him that he knew where the absconding broker had hidden himself. The Superintendent became satisfied that the information tendered was correct, so he detailed Detective DUNNE to attend to the case. A warrant had already been procured for the arrest of THOMAS from Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, on the complaint of J. PIERREPONT MORGAN, one of the victimized firm, so that the detective had nothing to do but follow his volunteer guide. DUNNE was taken to Croton Lake, and soon found the object of his search in quiet possession of a farm he had purchased with the proceeds of the bonds he had so audaciously stolen. The Wall-street operator introduced DUNNE to Mr. THOMAS, who soon learned the object of their visit by finding himself a prisoner.

The arrest was made yesterday afternoon, and the culprit was brought to this City last night in company with his mother and wife, the latter being in ill health. As soon as DUNNE had locked up his prisoner at the Central Office, he escorted the mother and wife to a hotel. THOMAS will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING today.

Senator Revels' Lecture To-Night.

Readers will remember that the lecture of Senator REVELS on "The Tendency of Our Age," may be heard to-night at the Cooper Institute. We trust that the attendance will be numerous, and the occasion in every respect worthy of the special interest and significance that attach to it. Mr. D. R. LOCKE, who is better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," will preside, and introduce the lecturer to the audience.

English Publications.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a great variety of new papers by the *Scotia*. The *Graphic* contains several superb engravings, and some portraits which will be prized by all sections of its readers. *Nature*, *Punch* and the *Saturday Review* are as good as usual. The *Illustrated London News* gives two beautiful colored pictures as a supplement. Mr. BRENTANO also has *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Chambers' Journal*, and a variety of fashion magazines.

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It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers.

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Specialties.—Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Foreign Note Papers. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Who is Your Family Dentist? Ask him if LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are not perfectly safe to use.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—WOLFE.—On Tuesday, May 10, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Joel Wolfe, No. 305 5th-av., by Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York, N. DEVEREUX CLAPP, of Chicago, to ADELE B., eldest daughter of the late Udolpho Wolfe.

CONE—INGHAM.—On Wednesday, April 27, at Savannah, Ga., D. N. CONE, of Benton, Fla., to NETTIE INGHAM, daughter of James Ingham, of Brooklyn.

CURTISS—SESSIONS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., SAMUEL IVES CURTISS, Jr., of the Graduating Class, Union Seminary, to Mrs. LAURA WALKER SESSIONS, of Boston.

GRIFFIN—PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 10, by Rev. Wm. D'Orville Doty, Rector of All Saints' Church, Mr. A. G. GRIFFIN to Miss ALICE M. PERKINS, both of Delaware County, N. Y.

ROBINS—DE LAMATER.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Pullman, JOHN N. ROBINS, of Brooklyn, to LIDIE DE LAMATER, daughter of C. H. De Lamater, of New-York.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Sunday morning, May 8, ELIZA RUCKEL, widow of Richard Allison, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M.

BOURNE.—On Tuesday, May 10, CHARLES C., eldest son of Wm. O. E. and the late Mary Whitlock Bourne.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BROGAN.—At New-Brighton, on Monday, May 9, DANIEL B. BROGAN, aged 26 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church at New-Brighton, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUCKNAM.—On Monday, May 9, Capt. GEO. BUCKNAM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. S. Fogg, No. 431 West 22d-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

DRIVER.—At Jefferson, Texas, suddenly, on Wednesday, April 20, JOSHUA DRIVER, eldest son of Hester A. Driver, and grandson of the late Daniel Thomas, aged 12 years, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, on Wednesday morning, at 11½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

LEICESTER.—On Monday, May 9, Mrs. MARY LEICESTER, aged 87 years.

Friends of the deceased, and members of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral this day, at 2 o'clock, from the Old Ladies' Home, 20th-st., near 2d-av.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 9, AGNES DENNISTON, infant child of Walter R. and Mary S. Marsh, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

PAGE.—At Rye, N. Y., on Monday, May 9, MARY, widow of the late Louis Page, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, May 12, at 12½ o'clock, at Christ Church, Rye.

WARD.—On Monday, May 9, WILLIAM H. WARD, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Orchard-st., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "Spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of Spring damps and Summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this genial vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures, or extracts will supply the place of the BITTERS, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results which are effected simultaneously and harmoniously by this single specific.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANS, and opera glasses, selling at greatly reduced prices, and repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!
SELLING at REDUCED PRICES; also bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, fine Gold Earrings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, Seal Rings, &c., selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS—REDUCED PRICES.
STUDS AND COLLAR BUTTONS, two, three, four, five and six, to one hundred dollars a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED
By a first-class workman from DENT'S celebrated Watch Factory, London. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY, FANS AND OPERA-GLASSES repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in America. In order to accommodate the New-York readers who may desire to have this first-class paper, the following agencies have been established in New-York City: George J. Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, news-stand; J. H. Hillier, News Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, Astor House Rotunda; Messrs. Dunn & Case, New-Jersey Central Railroad depot, foot of Liberty-st.; James Collis, Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st.; C. P. Rockwood, Grand-st. ferry.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 14, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:15.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In Baskets—in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine-dealers. Sole Agents for United States, SCHULTZE & TAILER, No. 40 Beaver-st., New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. THE NATURALIST'S GUIDE
In Collecting and Preserving Objects of Natural History, with a complete Catalogue of the Birds of Eastern Massachusetts. By C. J. MAYNARD. With Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo., $2.

This volume presents in a clear and comprehensive form, the results of many years' experience in collecting and preserving birds, mammals, insects, reptiles, fishes, eggs, &c. Its value is certified by the high authority of Prof. Agassiz in the following note:

"I have carefully examined the manuscript of Mr. Maynard's work. It is a well-digested, thoroughly practical treatise. Nothing of the kind has yet been published in the United States, and with the growing taste for natural history among our young people, I would expect an extensive demand for such a book. Moreover, the second part, in which the birds of Eastern Massachusetts are enumerated, contains many valuable notices upon the habits and distribution of our birds, interesting even to the advanced students of natural history."—*L. Agassiz.*

II. THACKERAY'S NOVELS.
Illustrated Library Edition.
THE NEWCOMES. With 45 Illustrations by Richard Doyle. $2.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. With 20 Illustrations by Frederick Walker. $2.
Uniform with the illustrated Library Editions of DICKENS, SCOTT and GEO. ELIOT.

, For sale by all book-sellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York. Special Agents for F., O. & Co.'s Publications.

DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.

POSTPONEMENT.
"LOTHAIR,"
By Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M. P.,
will not be published until
SATURDAY MORING,
the 14th inst., instead of on Wednesday, the 11th, as first announced.

This postponement has been rendered necessary on account of the large advance orders, which the publishers have found it impossible to fill by the time first specified.

LOTHAIR will be published in two editions, one in cloth, 12mo., price $2; the other in octavo, paper, price $1.

Book-sellers who wish to be sure of a supply should send in their orders at once.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION RALLY!

The Republican State Judiciary ticket will be ratified at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

All in favor of an incorruptible Judiciary are invited.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman of Republican General Committee.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman Special Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales of property in this City were made at the Exchange yesterday, and the attendance was extremely limited. The only sale of any kind was effected by JOHNSON & MILLER, and consisted of four lots in Brooklyn, situated on Broadway, corner of Grove-street. The corner lot brought $3,000; the one adjacent on Broadway, $1,700; and the two others, $1,550 each. The details of the sale will be found below.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 lot n. e. corner of Broadway and Grove-st., 24.11 x100	$3,000
1 lot Broadway, adjoining above, 20x100	1,700
2 lots Broadway, adjoining, each 20x100; $1,550 each	3,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broad-st., w. s., 52.11 ft. s. of Stone-st., 24.5x65, h. and l	$20,000
Broome and Chrystie sts., n. e. corner, 62.5x75	36,750
Hudson-st., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Perry-st., 6x67, party wall	835
14th-st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x103.3, h. and l	23,650
10th-st., n. s., 323.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8, h. and l	8,500
32d-st., n. s., 82 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x74.1, h. and l.	7,500
37th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	17,000
32d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,850
57th-st., n. s., 139.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.4, h. and l	15,000
60th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	35,000
84th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x102.2, hs. and ls	53,926
88th-st., n. s., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x102.2	3,100
113th-st., s. s., 392.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	2,250
115th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x100.11	14,000
2d-av. and 50th-st., n. e. corner, 20.5x70, h. and l.	18,500
2d-av., w. s., 54 ft. n. of 83d-st., 44x36x25x—x22.6, e. d	1,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.9 ft. n. of 13th-st., 25.9x112.6, h. and l	30,000
Leases Recorded.	
Gold-st., No. 83, 6 years, per year	$500
Gold-st., No. 83, 6 years, per year	500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 58.2 ft. n. of Rector-st., 47.10 x135.1x47.11x129.9, 17 years, per year	2,400
Hudson-st., No. 646, 5 years, per year	660
41st-st., No. 126 West, 3 years, per year	1,800
46th-st., s. s., fourth stone house w. of 8th-av., 2 years, per year	1,400
36th-st., s. s., 33 ft. e. of 1st-av., 46.6x302, 10 years, per year	2,500
85th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., foundry, 4 years, per year	900
6th-av., No. 779, 5 years, per year	2,000
9th-av., No. 577, 2 years, per year	1,350

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., n. s., 103.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100	$11,650
Ewen-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100	800
Gerry-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100, July, 1863	325
Same property, deed 1870	800
Monroe-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x100	150
President-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x95	7,500
President-st., s. s., 685 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25 x100x13.3x25x76.4	3,500
Skillman-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 200x100	12,000
Union-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Smith-st., 22x100, Sheriff sale, 1868	1,402
Same property, q. c., 1868	1,510
Same property, deed 1870	1,500
Water-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 49x100x48x 25x0.9x40.8x1.2x24.7x1x9.9	4,890
Water-st., n. s., 555.2 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x225	3,600
South 2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th-st., 50x140	4,400
11th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 50xthe block	4,000
11th-st., n. by s., 181.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16x90	3,000
11th-st., s. by s., 207.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100	4,400
38th-st., n. e. s., 114.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.2	300
Atlantic-av., n. s., 303 ft. w. of Troy-av., 75x99.1, block No. 11	7,500
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad-av. and Henry-av., s. e. corner, 25.6x100x25x94.10 Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad-av., s. s., 25.6 ft. e. of Henry-av., 25.6x94.10x256.x89.10 Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad-av., s. s., 51 ft. e. of Henry-av., 25.6x89.10x25.6x84.10 Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad-av., s. s., 76.6 ft. e. of Henry-av., 25.6x84.11x25.6x79.11	4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Classon-av., 22x90.11.	5,000
Grand-av., w. s., 146.5 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x23.6	400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x 100	8,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Houston-st., 20x87, h. and l	9,200
Nostrand-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 40x 100	3,150
Putnam-av., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 40x 100	6,500
Stuyvesant-av. and McDonough-st., n. w. corner, 60x100, q. c	9,000
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x75	1,800
Union-av. and Johnson-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	6,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x 100	500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
Greenwich-st., s. s., lot No. 397 West Mount Vernon, 100x100	$1,700
Morrisania.	
Grove-av., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100	$1,600
Ossining.	
Hampden-st., w. s., adjoining Sarah Davis', 120x 240	$750
Spring-st., w. s., adjoining Episcopal parsonage, 62x40	800
North Castle.	
Kensico to Armonck road, adjoining Jos. Birdsall's Kensico to Armonck road, adjoining S. B. Ferris'	80 acres...$10,000
Yonkers.	
Oak Hill-av., w. s., 176 ft. w. of Ashburton-av., 82x159	$6,750
Yonkers to Mile-square, Yonkers to East Chester roads, n. e. corner, 5 66-100 acres	2,405
Yonkers to East Chester road, n. s., adjoining above, 14 13-100 acres	4,168
Dock-st., lots Nos. 4 and 5 River-st., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	13,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Halsey-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of New-st., 191x100	$15,500
Houston-st., w. s., 862 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 22x85	1,600
Nichols-court, e. s., 54 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 26x50	1,200
Plank road to city, opposite J. Tichenor's, 6 82-100 acres	9,480
Tichenor's-lane, e. s., adjoining M. Lum's property, 24 81-100 acres	40,600
Wright-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pennsylvania-av., 75x100	3,600
Clinton.	
Burnet's to Tichenor's, 35 86-100 acres	$13,500
Bloomfield.	
Rundell to Baldwin, 46-100 acre	$3,500
Orange.	
Christopher-st., n. s., 371 ft. from Morris and Essex Railroad, 100x100	$1,000
White and Cleveland sts., s. e. corner, 53x105	4,000
White and Cleveland sts., s. w. corner, 53x112	4,000
Jersey City.	
Magnolia-av., s. s., J. W. Wakeman's lot, 25x100	$1,500
Monmouth-st., 100 ft. n. of South 8th-st., 25x50	3,100
Prospect, cor. North 4th-st., 25x100	3,000
Lot No. 60, block No. 17, Baldwin & Gilchrist, div. map	19,000
Kearney.	
River road, both sides, Chas. Fink to Montclare R. R. Co.	$5,550
Union.	
Blume-st., lots No. 30 and 31, block E, Greyer map	$900
Hudson-av., n. s., lots No. 267, 268, block No. 28, map Guttenberg, 50x100	2,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.	
Bradford-st., s. e. s., 135 ft. s. w. of Flushing-av., 50x100	$450
Cornelia-st. and the Crescent, n. w. corner, 75x 112.6, h. and l	4,000
Flushing-av., n. e. s., 46.10 ft. n. w. of Rapelyea-st., 50.15x190.5, h. and l	1,600
Long Island City.	
East 2d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of East-av., 25x71.11	$1,500
West 8th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Central-av., 25x100	825
East 7th-st., s. s., lot No. 30, block No. 14, 25x100	800
Lots Nos. 8, 13 and 14, block No. 6, each 25x100, h.	$3,000
College Point.	
College and Nichols avs., n. w. corner, 100.5x 137, h. and l	$6,000
Glen Cove.	
Back road, e. s., adjoining Craft's, 25 acres, Valentine's	$4,923
Hempstead.	
Baldwinsville to the Bay road, w. s., 3 acres, Sutherland's	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 50x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STORE IN CORTLANDT-ST. FOR sale or to rent, cheap; possession immediately, and will be put in good order for a first-class tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on the north-east corner of Union-square and 17th-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st., 21x 56. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE.—J. ROMAINE BROWN, real estate broker, has removed to No. 1,280 Broadway, south-east corner 33d-st.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, good-will and fixtures of the Bomgardner House; this popular and well-known hotel is situated opposite the Lebanon Valley and New-York Railroad Depot, and in close proximity to the Pennsylvania Central and other depots. For particulars apply to BOMGARDNER HOUSE, Harrisburg, Penn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—188 ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the best farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; splendid timber; title perfect; price $25,000.
EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HAND-some French-roof cottage, seven rooms, stable, grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price $3,800; terms easy.
B. T. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT,
In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the real estate, buildings and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.

1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x30.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.

With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, THIRTY-FIVE minutes by Harlem Railroad, a three-story tin-roof house, 20x26, with addition, 20x18; contains nine rooms, water and heater, in good order; six lots, laid out in fine garden, lawn, flowers, fruit and evergreen trees, &c.; barn and carriage-house; high grounds and splendid new stone fence and iron gates; only five minutes' walk from either steam or horse cars; price $9,000, including horse and rockaway; terms easy. Apply to Dr. A. GENTIL, No. 815 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A COUNTRY place with twenty-one acres of land. The house is large and commodious, the out-buildings in good order, large garden and a great variety of fruits; just outside of the City limits, adjoining the grounds late of M. Vassar; only 1¼ miles from depot, in the middle of valuable improvements; will be sold low if applied for immediately.
JOHN P. CROSBY,
No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT RYE—A large mansion, handsomely finished with black-walnut; the house has all the modern improvements, and contains over twenty rooms, besides cottage and out-buildings; about seven acres of land, well laid out and fruited, extensive views, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N.J., SIXTEEN miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a handsome Gothic house of nine rooms, with outbuildings and two and a half acres of land; beautifully shaded, fine views, &c. Price $9,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in New-Haven, Conn., with from ten to twelve acres of land, well stocked with fruits; buildings, large and substantial, and in first-rate order; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherfurd Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N.J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to
HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—An attractive new house, with all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms, with good stables; also, a snug cottage house, French roof, containing fourteen rooms, both convenient to ferry and station. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N.J., A DELIGHTFUL dwelling-house of fourteen rooms, with barn and six acres of garden, lawn, &c., within five minutes of depot; will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply to G. P. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st., or at No. 259 West 23d-st., or at Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av.

ASTORIA—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM PECK-SLIP; EXTRA LARGE STONE HOUSE; RENT REDUCED; SUITABLE FOR BOARDING-HOUSE. APPLY TO HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

ASTORIA.—A THOROUGHLY AND WELL-furnished double house, in the most desirable part of Astoria, finely shaded, very convenient to everything, to rent for five months, at $175 per month. Apply on premises, corner Franklin and Remsen sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 100 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; the house has nineteen front rooms. Apply to W. H. SMITH & CO., No. 948 Broadway.

TO LET—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage on 87th-st., near 5th-av.; rent very low. Apply to J. S. WILLET, No. 334 West 33d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH DESK, COUNTERS and shelves, in Ann-st., connecting with Fulton-st. Address R. F., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NO. 164 5TH-AV., near 21st-st. Apply to W. A. BUDD, No. 80 White-st.

TO RENT—A FINE, WELL-LIGHTED OFfice. Inquire of STANLEY, Rule and Level Company, No. 55 Chambers-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MECHANIC AND HIS wife to take charge of a house for a family who are going to Europe or in the country; can give the highest City reference. Address PROTESTANT, No. 426 3d-av.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV., 128TH AND 131ST STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—Three lots, situate on the westerly side of 6th-av., 25 feet 2½ inches north of 117th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the northerly side of 128th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST-STREET — Two lots, situate on the southerly side of 131st-st., 185 feet east of 6th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 6 BOWLING-GREEN, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors to close an estate:

BOWLING-GREEN—The lot of land together with the three-story and attic brick building thereon, situate on the southerly side of Bowling-green, between Whitehall and State sts., and known as No. 6 Bowling-green. Lot 31 feet front, 32 feet rear, 122.6 east side, 131 feet west side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 102D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND-STREET—Two lots situate on the southerly side of 102d-st., 345 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.11.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 251 AND 253 HUDSON-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

HUDSON-STREET.—The valuable lot with building, known as Nos. 251 and 253 Hudson-st., west side, between Canal and Spring sts., opposite Broome-st. On the front lot are two two-story and attic brick front stores and dwellings, together 26.7x27 feet; on the rear is a three-story and basement brick building, 26.7x40 feet; lot is 26.7x99 feet, with right of way through alley to Renwick-st.; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PASSAIC, N. J.—THE SHERIFF WESTERVELT PLACE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, the 12th May inst., at 1½ o'clock, on the premises, the beautiful property of the late Sheriff John J. Y. Westervelt, at Passaic Bridge Depot, (Passaic, N. J.,) consisting of about seventy superb city lots divided into convenient plots of three or four lots each, and the homestead, garden, barn and grounds, containing 14½ city lots, the whole presenting one of the most desirable opportunities for the erection of suburban villas ever offered our citizens. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 1½ P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 80 VILLA PLOTS AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from the ferry by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fourteen trains daily.

This property is well situated at the base of the mountains, on Mountain-av., which is well graded and in fine condition. The lots are high and command pleasant views. They are located in a part of the town that is rapidly improving; large investments having recently been made by capitalists in that vicinity, and great improvements are in progress.

SPECIAL TRAIN 12 M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

On SATURDAY, May 21, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I.
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the
SKILLIN ESTATE,

Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,

And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above.

To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, May 12, at 2 o'clock, a fine country-seat, and two and one-fourth acres of land situated on the corner of Greenwich-av. and Elm-st., in the town of Greenwich, Conn.; the land all fronts on the streets; carriages and out-houses in good order; dwelling-house contains twelve rooms, kitchen and wash-room, heater and burglar alarms, fruit-trees of all kinds on the premises; sale positive; the 11½ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st. will arrive in time for sale; premises five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to H. M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF ASTORIA LOTS TODAY.—The Broadway (villa) sites will be put up at 2 o'clock; citizens can take the 1¾ boat from Peck-slip and 11th-st., and be home again in about two hours, leaving Astoria at 3¾; the sale of the Pearsall property will commence promptly at 12¾ o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of fine

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches	$1,000
Landaus	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for	$150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Rumble Seat for Servants	200

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY carriage horses, good travelers, guaranteed sound and kind; also, a Brett, nearly as good as new, made by Parker, and two sets of double harness. Apply at No. 153 East 38th-st.

PONY FOR SALE—13¼ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, jet black; has been used by a lady and children the last three years; a real family pet; warranted sound and kind in all harness; will stand by steam-cars. Apply at No. 394 3d-av., corner 28th-st.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—SEVEN years old, sound and kind in saddle and harness, safe and reliable for a child to ride or drive. Also, saddle and bridle. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER GOING TO EUrope, will sell a fine pair of carriage-horses, one close carriage and a barouche, if applied for immediately, at private stable, No. 143 West 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY PONY, AGED FIVE years. Inquire at No. 188 Meserole-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT BRIGHT bay carriage-horses, sixteen hands one inch high. Can be seen at owner's stable, No. 120 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY carriage, made by Lawrence, but little used. Apply at 124 West 25th-st., or J. ODELL, 19 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 o'clock M., 26th of May, 1870, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

All of the castings must be sound, smooth, and straight, cast true, and free from flaws or defects of any kind, and of the best quality of pig-metal, and of the number and weights shown by the schedules and drawings. Castings must not weigh less than the schedule weight, and no surplus weight will be paid for, nor will any castings of less section, or varying in any respect from the requirements of the drawings, be accepted.

All bearings of columns, bases, plates, &c., must be planed or turned perfectly true, all bolt-holes drilled, and the entire work cleaned off and finished in a first-class manner.

The beams and girders must be of the manufacture of the Wadsworth, Phœnix or Pittsburg Union Iron Works, or of other American manufacture equal thereto, and must be of the sizes and weights called for in the schedules, and be the best wrought-iron; they will be straight and sound, in all respects of first quality.

All beams set on brick-work must rest on cast-iron bed-plates of the dimensions and numbers required by the specifications and schedules.

All necessary bolts, wedges, ties, angle-irons, anchors, sheet-lead or other materials necessary to put the work together in the best manner and anchor it to the stone or brick walls will be furnished by the contractor, who will put the entire work together and in place, to the complete satisfaction of the Superintendent, and as required by him.

The girders will be put together with bolts and steel wedges, as shown by drawings, and they, together with all beams and castings, will be tested by the Superintendent, and if found defective in any particular, will be rejected.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines, in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required; scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various castings and beams, which will include the wedges, bolts, angle-irons, clamps, ties, anchors, or other metal work necessary to fit and put the work in place, whether mentioned in drawings or schedules or not.

The work must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within three months after date of written notice to commence the work.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The schedules will be used in identifying the material and making the payments, which will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000,) dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from any parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

NO MORE BED-BUGS!

Use A. GOLSH'S infallible Bed-bug Exterminator. Price per four-ounce bottle, with direction, 25 cents. Price per eight-ounce bottle, with direction, 50 cents. For sale by druggists and by A. GOLSH, chemist, No. 550 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating

$62,000 KANSAS PACIFIC 1ST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Nos. 677;
3,310 to 3,350 inclusive;
6,001 to 6,020 inclusive;
The same having been obtained by fraud.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

EWELL, WOOD & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 112 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REMOVED.
LEVY & BORG,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st.
We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 16th day of May. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

BOSTON CITY CURRENCY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS—Ten years to run. For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 29, 1870, a Promissory Note for $4,848 99, drawn by John Tindale, President Delaware Rolling Mill Company, in favor of the Andover Iron Company, dated Philipsburg, N. J., April 26, 1870, at ninety days. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO
AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, making altogether 552 miles in extent.
J. F. TRACY, President.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

20-YEAR 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY
COMPANY FOR SALE.
COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1870, it was voted by the shareholders of said Association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed, (by consolidation in part with the First National Bank of Cincinnati.)

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. HOOPER,
President.

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. HOOPER,
President.

Dated CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COM-PANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held May 4, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees:

JOHN E. GAVIT,
NEZIAH WRIGHT,
J. DORSEY BALD,
A. G. GOODALL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
C. L. VANZANDT,
W. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER,
THEO. H. FREELAND.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, JOHN E. GAVIT, Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. C. L. VANZANDT and A. G. GOODALL were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. THEO. H. FREELAND was appointed Secretary, and Mr. NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND,
Secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority, in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340,000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 30th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER
RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 20, 1870.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of April instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 2d day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 39 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SPRING HATS AND BON-NETS, THIS DAY, at reduced prices.—Elegant, stylish Hats and Dress Bonnets, Children's Hats, at BINNS' new Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake. Three doors above Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.
EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
At $1 25 per yard.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
At $2 per yard and upward.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
$3 50 to $5 per yard.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS,
From $3 to $3 75 per yard.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &C., &C.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &C., &C.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer MONDAY, May 9,
400 PIECES GROS ODIER CHINTZ PRINTS,
At 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
200 PIECES STRIPED POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard, worth 60 cents.
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES,
At 75 cents, worth $1 25.
300 PIECES WHITE PIQUES,
25 cents per yard, worth 40 cents.
Together with a large assortment of every description of
DRESS GOODS,
Equally cheap.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW YORK.

BONNET ROOM UPSTAIRS.

STRAW BONNETS,
HIGH-CROWNED,
JOCKEYS,
TURBANS,
AND SHADE HATS,
Everything new and desirable.

The largest stock and, without doubt, the cheapest in this City to select from.

New STRAW GOODS delivered twice every day.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

BONNET and SASH RIBBONS, prices down.
FULL LINE OF PIECE SATINS at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, all the new shades.

TEN THOUSAND PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS at 60 cents, at 75 cents, at $1, and up.

INFANTS' CLOAKS and SUITS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, REAL LACES, PARASOL COVERS—Bargains.

Also, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c., &c., all cheap.

SPECIALTY—COLORED SILK FANS, 50c. on the dollar.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS.
NOTHING LIKE THEM ANYWHERE.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.

THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE AND THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS IN THIS CITY.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE HAVE GOOD KID GLOVES AT 40c., AT 50c., AT 75c. THE PAIR.
CHEAP HOSIERY THIS WEEK.
ROMAN NECK-TIES AND SCARFS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.
INGLIS & TINCKLER,
IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 7 and 8 Eustace-st., Dublin,

Respectfully intimate that they have opened an establishment at No. 167 Regent-st., London, for the sale of their superior Irish Poplins; the stock is large and well assorted, comprising all the different makes in Irish Poplin, while the prices are the same as those charged in Dublin. At the desire of numerous customers a well-selected stock of real Balbriggan Hosiery is also kept, so that visitors to England can now purchase both these articles in London with the certainty of getting them genuine and at Dublin prices.

Please Note Address—
NO. 167 REGENT-ST., LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
Nos. 98 Duane-st. and 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices.

This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—WILLIAM M. PRICE and FRANCIS A. JAYNE, plaintiffs, against FRANK W. BELDEN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above-named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 8, 1870.

W. HOWARD WAIT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said county, on the 2d day of April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 11	Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
Calabria, Saturday, May 14	Samaria, Thurs., May 26
Scotia, Wednesday, May 18	Batavia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19	Russia, Wednes., June 1
Marathon, Sat'day, May 21	Aleppo, Thursday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and luggage on board steam-ship Java will leave the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, between 12 and 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA.....May 14	BRITANNIA....May 25
DORIAN..........May 18	EUROPA..........May 28
COLUMBIA......May 21	CALEDONIA....June 1

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $120.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY...May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......June 15, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 and $100	Steerage.........$35
To London.......$85 and 105	To London.........40
To Paris.........$95 and 115	To Paris..........43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool..........$80	Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..............20	Halifax..............15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Inman steam-ship CITY OF DUBLIN will will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P. M., taking a few steerage passengers at $30 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Wednesday, May 11, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170, according to location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, May 12.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Change of pier to No. 5 North River.)

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY.

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Fernandina, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,

Commander A. G. SIMMONS,

and

PROVIDENCE,

Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¼ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 3.. 9 A. M.	Monday, May 2.. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, 5th... 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.. 9 A. M.
Friday, 6th..... 7 A. M.	Thursday, 5th...11 A. M.
Saturday, 7th....11½ A. M.	Friday, 6th.....11 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....10½ A. M.	Monday, 9th..... 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, 11th 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, 10th... 2½ P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. A connecting train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

YONKERS FERRY.—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.; fare, 15 cents. Sundays, leaves at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; fare, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—RAVEN & BACON, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.—On or about May 14 we will remove our piano ware-rooms to our manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., near Grand-st., where we will devote our attention more especially to our wholesale trade. Prior to our removal, we offer our stock of elegant pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers desiring a first-class piano at the closest price will do well to examine our assortment before buying.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO HAS had ten years experience in doing all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; employment by the week or month; advertiser would take the situation of linen-room keeper in a hotel, having a City reference to that end. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 164 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF education and refinement, a situation as companion to an invalid lady, or to have the care of a young girl and do fine sewing; would be found willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best of reference. Address Miss WALKER, at her present employer's, No. 20 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and make dresses over; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamber-work; would go to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 749 3d-av., ring fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL about 14 years of age, a situation in a small family to assist with children or be generally useful; a home under Christian influence the principal object desired. Apply for two days at No. 49 East 46th-st., three stairs up.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations in a family about to go to the country; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are Scotch Protestants; two years' references from their last place. Apply at No. 152 West 28th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestants and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies-maids, governesses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO go to Europe; has been there before; is a first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser; can operate on three different machines; is also a good traveler, and is not subject to sea-sickness. Call or address No. 312 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as competent chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best of City reference given. Call or address at No. 231 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation for chamber-work, fine washing and ironing, or child's nurse in a private family; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 245 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; understands plain cooking; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at the basement door of No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or mind a child, &c.; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 545 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 26 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has most unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 27 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—DAYS' WORK IN PRIVATE families, or would like to have the care of a private house for the Summer or longer; can refer to last employer; is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 306 East 32d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and nurse, or plain sewer; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Welsh girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing; is competent in either capacity; good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young French girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French girl to take care of growing children and seamstress or as governess; is capable to teach the French language; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWISS LADY, SPEAKing English, French, German, and understanding music, wishes to travel in Europe with a family as governess or companion. Address B. R., No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work; the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Welsh woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; good City reference from last employer. Call two days at 162 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a private family as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 10th-st., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has the most desirable City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 13 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress, by a highly-recommended young woman; is a thorough waitress; has nine years' City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 6 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has most desirable City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 18 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as seamstress; will assist with the chamber-work or nurse; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 138 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; will help with washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 502 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, HAVING unexceptionable references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go in the country. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed Protestant woman, a situation as thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and everything in the line of laundress. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress; no objection to the country; four years' City reference from last place. Call or address at No. 865 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER, a few more engagements by the day in private families; can fit and trim in the latest style. Address E. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 523 1st-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 247 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Scotch woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would be willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as chamber-maid; will assist with children, and do family sewing; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 102 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 7th-av., corner of 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY GOING TO EUrope, to secure a good situation for a highly-respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; best of reference from her last employer. Call at 7 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a young colored woman; small family preferred. Apply at No. 24 Chaple-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as child's nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 448 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class nurse; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, of considerable experience, and the best medical references, wishes employment as nurse to ladies during confinement. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., for one week.

A SELECT CLASS OF AMERICAN, German, French, and Irish help can be obtained by application to the INTERNATIONAL, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 311 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all branches of cooking; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 233 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as house-keeper, for City or country; best reference given. Call at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference given. Call in the store, No. 253 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook, or would make herself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at 382 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and seamstress; best of reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class chamber-maid; will do the fine washing and fluting; has the best of City references. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, a situation in a private family; has no objection to wash and iron. Call at No. 53 East 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; City reference. Apply at her present employer's No. 44 Great Jones-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; a good driver and excellent groom; can give the best reference as to capability and sobriety. Address J. C., No. 223 West 26th-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; no objection to the country; is obliging and not afraid to work. Address for two days E. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a respectable Protestant man of sober, quiet and industrious habits; of long experience and highly recommended; is willing and obliging; country preferred. Address H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUation to take care of fancy horses for a gentleman or anything in the line of horse business; is a good groom and driver; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 6 East 19th-st., in the harness-store, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man; no family; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; best reference as to capability from present employer. Call or address at No. 107 East 16th-st., for two days, private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, speaks good English, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a coachman in his employ over two years. Any gentleman or lady wanting a first-class man may call on or address S. C., No. 1,252 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; will go to any part of the country; very best City references. Call or address M., No. 6 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; has two years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Call on or address ALEX. H. DUNSCOMB, No. 7 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands his business in all its branches; good City driver; sober, honest and obliging. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced single young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is perfectly sober; has the best of reference. Address B. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City references. Address A. M. W., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable married man; has driven in the City the past five years; understands his business; is willing and useful; best City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter; can speak French and German and a little English; has recommendations from his employers in Sweden. Call or address No. 555 2d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter, or would go traveling with a family to Europe; has the best of reference; lived ten years with present employer. Call for two days at No. 30 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; would assist in garden if required; will be found sober, willing and obliging; country preferred; four years' reference. Address G. C., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young married man; is a good, careful driver; a very handy man; also has good City reference from last and present employer. Address J. P. W., No. 119 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who has many years experience in driving in this City; can give several years of the highest City references. Call or address M., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man, Scotch; understands his business thoroughly; excellent groom and experienced driver; best City reference. Address JAMES, at Barrett's stables, No. 141 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A situation as useful man, gardener and farmer; good driver; understands the care of horses; not long in the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man to go in the country; has City reference. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 53 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman; will be found most obliging; best City reference. Address J. M., No. 258 3d-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address B. B., No. 519 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom in City or country; two years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 233 East 20th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 16th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO Swedish, three German and four Scotch farm-hands; also, for two first-class coachmen and gardeners, at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman in the country; has the best of reference. Address D. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; can produce the best City reference. Address J. L., No. 151 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, or will make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 7 East 18th-st.

AN ENGLISH FARMER, JUST ARrived, and thoroughly acquainted with every style of English agriculture, desires to make an arrangement to take charge of a farm; would like to have advanced about $100 to bring his family out; particulars at interview. Address JENKINS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A COURIER WISHES TO TRAVEL with a family going to Europe; he is a learned companion; acquainted with foreign countries, especially with France, his native country. Address Box No. 535 Newport, R. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A THOROUGH practical knowledge of every branch of paper manufacture, desires an engagement as manager in a factory, or else to conduct the arrangements for erecting a new factory. Address D. F. C., care of Mr. Harman, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

MEDICAL

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman; house strictly private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 128 Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 29 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR UNIversity-place, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen, without board. Breakfast served if desired; quiet private house; good location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS SUITES of rooms to let on second floor, and rooms for gentlemen on fourth; house elegantly furnished and neighborhood unexceptionable; highest references. Call at No. 47 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 730 3D-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, FOR two gentlemen; also a large hall bedroom; gas and bath, with good board in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room, suitable for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

NO. 369 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A private family will let, with board, second floor, two rooms to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; no other boarders.

NO. 220 EAST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A handsome back parlor, furnished, with board; all modern improvements; location excellent, and terms reasonable; reference required.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO LARGE, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for family or gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR from Union League Club-house.—Two or three pleasant rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without board.

BOARD AT NO. 137 WEST 47TH-ST.; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can obtain handsome furnished rooms, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 278 4TH-AV.—NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church, two bright, cheerful rooms, with board, in a small private family; offering home comforts; references exchanged.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second floor to let with or without board; private table if desired; house strictly first-class; references.

TWELFTH-ST., NO. 55.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, in suits or singly, for families or gentlemen; would accommodate a few table-boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor, also a hall room, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; terms reasonable.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 164 5th-av., near 21st-st., west side; bath-room on each floor; reference required. Apply on the premises.

FRONT ROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, without board, to a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 240 East 28th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board at No. 242 West 26th-st.; family small and quiet. References required.

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS OR floors, No. 164 5th-av., west side, near 21st-st.; bath-rooms on each floor. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPErior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for about three months, from the 21st of June, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of references given. Address Post-office Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PERsons wishing boarders in the country would do well to address, with full particulars as to terms, location, &c., ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 1,267 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

MANCHESTER, VT.

At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address, by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises. PAULL & KING, Managers.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NO. 77 PICCADILLY, London, England—New management.—Arrangements have been made to insure the comfort of families and guests. The cuisine and wines maintain their unrivaled character.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.

J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Established in 1851. In a beautiful, healthy valley in the center of Westchester County. Terms very moderate. For circulars address Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $220. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE FOR boys, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York. The Summer session will commence May 2. Circulars address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

F. W. PATCHMANN & BROTHER have removed from No. 425 Canal-st. to the spacious store No. 363 Canal-st., near Wooster-st., where they offer to their numerous friends and the public a very large assortment of gold and silver watches, fine gold and hair jewelry, solid silver and silver-plated ware, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the present rate of gold. Established 1838.

Every article warranted as represented.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, for a very quiet place in Massachusetts. Only those who can come highly recommended in every respect, and can make excellent bread, need apply at No. 23 East 14th-st., from 9 until 11 o'clock A. M.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—A GOOD proof-reader, (must be a practical printer,) quick and accurate, for best book-work. Address, giving reference and stating compensation expected, EMPLOYER, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—OLD ADVERTISING solicitors preferred; something entirely new and sure to take; good men liberally dealt with. Call and see for yourselves at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 16, from 10 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A YOUNG girl to do plain sewing and to assist in the house-work of a small family; must have unexceptionable reference. Apply in the store No. 25 Barclay-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO PERfectly understands her business; with best of City references. Apply from 10 to 3, at No. 30 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT WOMAN, WHO IS A good sewer, to take charge of two children; no Irish woman need apply; best of references required. Apply at No. 313 West 22d-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress; one willing to assist with washing and ironing; none but those having the best City reference need apply. Call at No. 56 West 46th-st. this day.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children, German preferred, who understands gardening and the care of horses and cows. Apply at No. 318 East 23d-st.

COOK WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMan, with City references, can call at No. 112 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 2 and 4 o'clock, or after 7 in the evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA.

LAST TWO NIGHTS AND A MATINEE OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA....(Directors)....C. D. HESS & CO.
D. DE VIVO....Business Manager
E. SEGUIN....Stage Manager

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 13,

Will be produced Mozart's great masterwork,

DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan,) DON GIOVANNI.

The greatest of all operas, with a star cast.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, in her great and unapproachable rôle of Donna Anna, with Miss HERSEE, Miss WARDEN, NORDBLOM, A. LAWRENCE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, SWICARDI, &c.

Conductor....Mr. CARL ROSA

SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock—FAREWELL GRAND DON GIOVANNI MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 14—LAST TIME, Von Weber's grand romantic opera,

OBERON, OBERON, OBERON,

The last operatic triumph of the day.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10.

Matinee admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Sale of seats for the nights and Matinee commences Wednesday at Academy; Schirmer's, Nos. 701, and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. ALBITES....Director

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Positively only three nights and one matinee.

KELLOGG—GAZZANIGA—BRIGNOLI.

Opening night, MONDAY, May 16,

IL TROVATORE.

Miss KELLOGG, first time, as LEONORA.

Mme. GAZZANIGA, first time, as AZUCENA.

Sig. PETRILLI, Sig. FOSSATI, and

Sig. BRIGNOLI in his great rôle of MANRICO.

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor....P. GIORZA

TUESDAY, May 17, MARTHA.

First appearance in opera of Miss CLARA PERL.

FRIDAY, May 20, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

SATURDAY, ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10. Admission, matinee, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of seats for the nights and matinee will open Thursday, May 12, at the Academy; Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY, MAY 19—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOURTH WEEK.

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING DURING the WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½,

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE

Will appear as

BOB TYKE,

in Morton's fine old comedy of

THE SCHOOL OF REFORM.

Also, on the same evening, as

BABINGTON JONES,

In a new comedy, in two acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled,

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

On MONDAY, May 16,

MR. CLARKE

In

FOX vs. GOOSE.

(Performed by him one hundred nights in London,) and in the new comic drama in two acts of

LOST ASHORE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATER.

LADY OF LYONS.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 11, at 8, Mr. CHAS. FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ. LADY OF LYONS. TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) first time at this theater, HAMLET, Mr. Fechter's grandest rôle, which will be produced in the most magnificent manner.

SATURDAY, May 14, at 1 o'clock precisely, ONLY GRAND HAMLET MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ'S NIGHT. Tom Taylor's historical drama,

PLOT AND PASSION.

Scale of prices for Miss Leclercq's evening—Admission, $1; reserved seats 50c. extra; Family Circle, 30c. Seats at box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16,

First appearance in New-York,

MRS. JAMES A. OATES'

BURLESQUE COMPANY,

identified throughout the country as the most powerful and versatile combination that has ever appeared in one organization,

PRESENTING IN EVERY PERFORMANCE

Choice selections from

THE GRAND OPERA

to

THE BROADEST BURLESQUE,

The drolleries of which are never allowed to lapse into dulness for the lack of variety.

For which reason

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG,

(Adapted expressly for this Troupe,)

will be presented, for the first time in New-York, with

MRS. J. A. OATES,

And her Troupe of Native Artists.

Box-sheet now open.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND BAZAAR.

A COMPLIMENTATY CONCERT AND HOP will be given to the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., by the Executive Committee of the SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, At the Armory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Particulars will be given shortly.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, at Calvary Chapel of the institution, No. 151 Worth-st., on

SATURDAY, May 14, 1870,

at 2½ o'clock P. M.

The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services on the occasion: Miss Maria Brainerd, Miss Nettie Sterling, Miss Virginia Tucker, Mr. G. G. Rockwood, and Mr. A. T. Schauffler.

Dr. C. W. BEAMES....Conductor

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and Pond & Co.s, No. 547 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"EXtremes Meet," and other works by W. P. DANA, and various American artists, with valuable consignments from Messrs. GOUPIL & CO., of Paris. Open EVERY DAY and EVENING at SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., until time of sale, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE organ in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Jersey City, built by JARDINE & SON, will be exhibited THIS EVENING. Admission free.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway.—260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of New-York who desire to promote the interests and safety of American commerce, by providing the sure means of protection for public and private vessels navigating the waters of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, May the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., to urge upon the national authorities at Washington the importance of ratifying at an early day the pending treaty for acquiring the right to occupy and hold the Bay of Samana, in the Island of San Domingo, with adjacent territory, especially needful as a harbor for American commerce and a naval station for the United States.

Addresses will be made by Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts; by Hon. JOHN FITCH, of Nevada, and a number of other eminent public speakers.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1870.

Moses Taylor,
J. J. Astor,
M. H. Grinnell,
Charles H. Russell,
Shepherd Knapp,
John Cochrane,
Spofford, Tileston & Co.,
Henry Clews,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Fred'k A. Conkling,
Elliott C. Cowdin,
George D. Morgan,
Sigismund Kaufmann,
E. A. Merritt,
Geo. T. Adee,
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,
Arthur Leary,
S. L. M. Barlow,
Simon de Visser,
Edward P. Coles,
Charles Lamson,
Alonzo B. Cornell,
John Steward,
Bailey & Weizel,
J. F. Butterworth,
Wm. A. Darling,
A. C. Kingsland & Sons,
T. E. Stewart,
C. A. Arthur,
J. Salis Ritterband,
Samuel Sloan,
Wm. S. Hillyer,
John P. Paulison,
J. Pierrepont Morgan,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
Wm. H. Appleton,
John A. Parker,
Wm. R. Stewart,
Lawrence R. Jerome,
E. Delafield Smith,
P. Townsend,
R. L. Cutting,
Thos. W. Pearsall,
S. S. Wyckoff,
Geo. C. Bonnell,
James M. Thompson,
Alex'r T. Stewart,
Isaac Bell,
E. D. Morgan,
W. M. Vermilye,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Jackson S. Schultz,
R. P. Buck,
J. D. Jones,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Joseph Seligman,
R. M. Blatchford,
Sheppard Gandy,
W. H. Webb,
Williams & Ghion,
P. H. Vandervoort,
Jay Cooke & Co.,
L. B. Wyman,
Edward Minturn,
P. M. Bryson,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
J. D. Vermilye,
John A. C. Gray,
Isaac Sherman,
R. Ogden Deremus,
J. W. Gerard,
Henry J. Scudder,
Jacob Russell,
Thomas Murphy,
James B. Taylor,
James F. Freeborn,
Chas. J. Folger,
C. K. Garrison,
Robert H. Berdell,
Harmon Le Roy,
Frank E. Howe,
A. C. Munson,
Charles L. Frost,
F. J. Fithian,
George P. Andrews,
Henry Steers,
George B. Butler,
John V. Gridley,
James W. Husted,
Simon Stevens,
Isaac H. Walker,
Morris Ellinger.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF the BOOKBINDERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION will be held at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock. Members and friends of the Association are invited to be present. Election of trustees and officers. ROBERT BEATTY, President. R. J. BRADFORD, Secretary.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers. D. J. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership entered into on the 1st day of February, 1870, by JOHN D. CUTTER as general partner, and DAVID B. GRANT as special partner, in the manufacture and sale of silk, a certificate whereof is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, is hereby this day dissolved by mutual consent. In witness whereof, the said parties have hereto subscribed their names this 6th day of May, 1870.

JOHN D. CUTTER,
DAVID B. GRANT.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day (May 6) formed a copartnership for the manufacture of sewing-silk and machine-twist, at Paterson, N. J., and the sale of the same at No. 92 Church-st., New-York, under the firm name of SALTER & CUTTER.

BENJAMIN SALTER,
JOHN D. CUTTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.,

Will be presented the fine

MILITARY DRAMA, IN THREE ACTS,

By Capt. Leicester Vernon,

Entitled

THE LANCERS.

WITH NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION,
embracing the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

ACT I.

THE GOLDEN SUN—VIEW OF DISTANT COUNTRY NEAR AMIENS.

The Artist's Search—The Trumpeter of the Third—The Lady Peasant—The Kiss Chase—Soldiers and Sweethearts—Song, Chorus and Dance, "The Lancers of France"—Departure for Belville—BOOT AND SADDLE.

ACT II.

SALON IN MME. DUVERNAY'S HOUSE.

A Soldierlike Sister—Marriage in Prospective—The Colonel of the Third—The Disguised Trooper—The Duet—The Rival Vocalists—Vis-a-Vis and Partners.

THE QUARREL AND ITS RESULT.

ACT III.

THE COLONEL'S QUARTERS.

Blanquet's Proposal—"Apply to the Colonel"—The Duel and its Consequences—The Ball—A Drunken Trooper—The Wound—The Court-martial—The Lancer's Peril—The Lady's Appeal—The Flight and the Discovery—The Colonel's Location and DENOUEMENT.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
MAY 14,
AT 1½ P. M.,
THE LANCERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor

MORE NEW FEATURES.

FOURTEENTH WEEK

of the great spectacular romance, the

12 TEMPTATIONS. 12.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

of the newly-arrived Imperial

SPANISH BALLET TROUPE,

in conjunction with the unrivaled

MAMMOTH COMBINATION,

acknowledged the FINEST IN THE WORLD.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office. Also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

CLOSING NIGHTS of FROU FROU!

Mr. Daly begs to announce that FROU FROU will be acted only Twelve nights and two Matinees more. It will reach its 100th performance on May 21, when it will be withdrawn, and the long-announced novelty, Goldsmith's GOOD-NATURED MAN, will be revived, and Sardou's new and magnificent comedy of FERNANDE will be produced; and with these two brilliant plays Mr. Daly will bring his first season to a worthy close.

FROU FROU will be ACTED EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and NEXT SATURDAY at 1, for the EIGHTEENTH MATINEE.

MONDAY, May 16—BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND. Ninety-sixth time of FROU FROU.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.

MONDAY EVENING, May 16, has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Holland. FROU FROU will be acted on that occasion for the 96th time. It is with regret Mr. Daly has to announce that the feeble health of the veteran comedian (worthy veteran of his art—for Mr. Holland is perhaps the very oldest active member of the dramatic profession now living and on the American stage—) will prevent Mr. Holland taking part in any sustained performance for the evening, but in lieu thereof he will appear between the second and third acts of the play, and deliver some words of thanks, this being his first public appearance since four months.

Seats may be now secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE

WILL APPEAR IN DUMAS' DRAMA OF

MOSQUITO.

REMODELED AND RECONSTRUCTED.

Olivia.... } Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
Mosquito.... }

The performance will conclude with Byron's laughable burlesque of

LA SONNAMBULA,

in which all the members of the Lydia Thompson troupe will appear.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY, May 11.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. BOWDITCH.

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

OLIO BY SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

CONJUGAL LESSON.

TAMMANY—THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

KIRALFY TROUPE (FIFTEEN IN NUMBER),

KIRALFY TROUPE (FIFTEEN IN NUMBER),

PRINCE SADI DE JALMA,

The wonderful man-serpent.

All the present stars remain, (over 100 in number.)

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

New Drama, TWENTY YEARS DEAD; OR, THE TWINS OF LONDON; MME. LAURENCE'S EXCELSIOR TROUPE; MISS LUCY ADAMS; JUMBO JUM.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY | THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD
EVEN'G. | THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

BENEFIT OF RAND SISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, May 9,

First appearance in three months of

D. S. WAMBOLD.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

FRIDAY, May 13,

Benefit of JOHN A. RUNNETT, Treasurer.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

SENATOR REVELS,

of Mississippi,

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

SUBJECT:

"THE TENDENCY OF OUR AGE."

PRICE OF TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

MR. D. R. LOCKE (PETROLEUM V. NASBY) WILL PRESIDE.

Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be purchased at the Box-office of the Cooper Institute from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

GRAND BAZAAR.—A REPETITION OF the amateur performance of LONDON ASSURANCE will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, at the UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL, in aid of the SHELTERING ARMS. Tickets, $2 each, may be had of members of the Executive Committee or at the ticket-office No. 114 Broadway. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES

THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its Seventeenth Social Reunion at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preside. Among the speakers engaged are Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New-York; Rev. W. E. Merriman, President of Ripon College, Wisconsin; Rev. C. B. Crane, D. D., of Hartford; Hon. Charles Theo. Russell, of Boston; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn. With the Rev. H. W. Beecher to preside, and speakers of widely-known eloquence, the occasion gives abundant promise of being, as heretofore, one of attractive interest.

The announcement that the services of Mr. W. J. HILL and Miss NETTIE STERLING have been secured for this evening, in addition to Dodworth's Band, is sufficient to assure the lovers of good music that the exercises will not lack their usual musical entertainment.

Tickets (50 cents each) may be obtained at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, New-York; the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn, and the *Congregational Union*, No. 49 Bible House.

N. B.—The annual business meeting of the Congregational Union will be held at 5 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 12, in the parlors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and for the election of officers, &c.

ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

A MASS CONVENTION

for the advocacy of woman suffrage will be held by the AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION in STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 11 and 12, morning, afternoon and evening, at 10 A. M., 2½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. each session. Evenings, 25 cents. The following speakers have engaged to address the Convention:

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
JULIA WARD HOWE,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
MARY A. LIVERMORE,
ROBERT COLLYER,
LUCY STONE,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
JAMES B. BRADWELL,
CELIA BURLEIGH,
ROWLAND CONNOR,
MARY F. DAVIS,
STEPHEN S. FOSTER,
GEORGE W. JULIAN,
WM. HENRY CHANNING,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
PHEBE A. HANAFORD,
JOHN WHITEHEAD,
HANNAH M. T. CUTLER,
OSCAR CLUTE,
ADA C. BOWLES,
GILES B. STEBBINS,
ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL,
GILBERT HAVEN,
T. W. HIGGINSON,
OLIVER JOHNSON,
MOSES COIT TYLER,
AARON M. POWELL,
MIRIAM M. COLE,
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
and others.

By order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY WARD BEECHER, President.
MYRA BRADWELL, Corresponding Secretary.
LUCY STONE, Chairman Executive Committee.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE fifty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on THURSDAY, the 12th of May, at 10 A. M. Speakers—Hon. JAMES B. McKEAN, New-York City; Rev. H. GULICK, M. D., Honolulu, S. I.; Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Washington, D. C.; Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., New-York City; Rev. T. L. GRACEY, India; Right Rev. Dr. JOHNS, Virginia. A business meeting will be held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, at 9 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—THE forty-fifth anniversary of the American Tract Society will be held in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. Addresses may be expected from Rev. W. G. SCHENCK, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., Newark, N. J.; Rev. N. B. ANDERSON, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. H. C. RILEY, recently from Mexico; Rev. Dr. GULICK, of the Sandwich Islands and others.

A FIERY SCOURGE.

Acres of Woods Wrapped in Flames.

Immense Losses in Delaware, Sullivan and Orange Counties, New-York; Pike County, Pennsylvania, and Sussex County, New-Jersey—Dwellings Consumed—Cords of Wood Destroyed—Scenes and Incidents.

During the past week immense losses have been caused by the extensive fires which have raged in the mountains of Delaware, Sullivan and Orange Counties, New-York, and Pike and Sussex Counties in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Thousands of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed by the devouring element, and in many parts hundreds of acres of young timber-land have been burned over, and the timber partially destroyed or its growth retarded for years to come.

The scene during the past week at Port Jervis, which village is hemmed in by mountains which tower high on every side, was grand. Point Peter and Mount William, which form the background of the place, were lit up, and as the fire ran up the mountain-side and circled round the brow, the scene at night was irrepressibly grand. In some places where the houses were ranged along the foot of the mountain it was with difficulty that they were saved.

The Shawangunk Mountains to the east of the village were on fire at the same time in different directions for miles, and in many places could be seen walls of fire running from the Erie Railway track at the foot of the mountains to their very summits. Hundreds of cords of wood were licked up by the destructive element, and fences shared the same fate. Messrs. **Dodge & Beyea**, of Otisville, lose over four hundred cords of wood, while other parties are sufferers to less amounts.

In Sullivan County the damage was even greater than in Orange. This county is one vast tract of timber land, and here and there numerous saw-mills are in operation preparing the felled trees for the market. The immense forests have been great sufferers by the fire, and large quantities of bark for the Sullivan County tanneries have been destroyed.

At Fowlerville, Sullivan County, the saw-mill and two dwellings belonging to the Messrs. **Ferguson**, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday of last week. It appears that while the families were at church, the wind prevailing at the time blew the fire in the direction of the saw-mill, which was speedily enveloped in flames, and in a few moments it extended to the two dwellings in close proximity. When the families returned their homes and property lay a smoking ruin. The value of the mill and dwellings was between $20,000 and $30,000.

THE FIRES IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

On the line of the Erie Railway, west of Port Jervis, were no less disastrous than in Sullivan County. In several instances dwelling-houses took fire, the flames being communicated by the leaves which were thickly spread around, and which were dry and burned like tinder.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

Near Deposit, N. Y., the fires raged with great violence. At night, the heavens were lighted up with the glare of the conflagration; and at times, as the flames ascended to the hill-tops and jutting headlands, the view was grand as well as terrible. Such was the spectacle as witnessed from Deposit on Sunday night of last week. All day a fire had been running through the woods on what is known as Red Hill, a round mountain peak three miles distant. At dusk the fire had made a circuit, and, as darkness settled down, a complete girdle of flame surrounded the mountain.

LOSSES OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Erie Railway Company have met with large losses in the burning of cord-wood. On Sunday a wood-pile at Kirkwood, belonging to them, containing upward of 1,200 cord, was burned. Trains were detained five or six hours.

On Monday 500 cords of wood, owned by the Erie Company, took fire at Narrowsburg, and were completely destroyed. The fast train West and the mail train were detained two hours.

On Monday a fallow was burned on the hill toward the summit, on the Erie Railway, and the express train from the west, as it descended the grade, was compelled to run a gauntlet of fire and smoke.

SEVERAL OTHER HOUSES DESTROYED.

On Tuesday morning of last week the house of **Axtell**, on Cold Spring Brook, Delaware County, was consumed by a fire caused by sparks from the woods lighting on the roof. The loss was over $3,000. A brother-in-law of Mr. **Axtell**, in helping to save the furniture, had one of his fingers broken. A young man named **Axtell**, who was plowing in a field, lost all his clothing, except the pantaloons, boots and shirt he had on.

On Sunday the house of **Rodman Orwen**, in Sanford, Delaware County, caught fire, but was saved before the flames had made much headway.

The same day a fire broke out in the woods in Sand Pond, Delaware County, which burned a house belonging to **Gallaher & Dailey**, and a field of oats containing about twelve acres. This was owing to the rotten wood which was left on the new ground, upon which the oats were sown. **John Smith**, living on Shafer Hill, lost a large quantity of wood and railroad ties.

PRESENCE OF MIND OF SCHOOL-BOYS.

On Thursday afternoon a fire was discovered in the woods in rear of Pine Grove School-house by two or three boys. Two of the boys commenced digging a trench in the leaves with their hands, while the other went to the village for help. By this trench the boys kept back the fire until assistance came, when the fire was surrounded and at last died out.

A fire has been burning in a tract of land, owned by **Devereux & Clark**, in the vicinity of Rood's Pond, in Tompkins, Delaware County, which has swept over fifteen hundred acres of land, almost completely destroying the timber, and burning a house belonging to **Horace Benjamin**.

Devoe & Clark, of Deposit, are among the sufferers by the fire. In Pike County, Pennsylvania, considerable damage has been done by the fires, and also in Sussex County, New-Jersey, but the losses do not compare with those of Sullivan and Delaware Counties. The rains of Monday and Tuesday of this week quenched the flames.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association—Important Changes in the Constitution.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held at Clinton Hall, last evening. Mr. **M. C. D. Borden** presided and Mr. **Samuel Palmer** acted as Secretary. An amended constitution was adopted. Among the important changes which it provided for is the admission of all persons "engaged on salaries as clerks" to active membership in the Association, instead of those exclusively employed in mercantile pursuits, as heretofore. It also places the government of the Association in the hands of twelve directors, to serve for three years, excepting some of those chosen at the first election. The directors are empowered to select the President and other executive officers of the Association. This innovation is expected to prevent all turbulent demonstrations, such as have occurred at former elections. An abstract of the annual report was prepared by Mr. **A. M. Palmer**, the Librarian, showing the Association to be in a highly prosperous condition. The receipts for the year were $40,468 30; the expenditures were $40,391 11, of which $18,636 was for books, and $1,794 82 for periodicals. The Library numbers 115,821 volumes, of which 11,308 were obtained during the year. The increase of members in the same period amounted to 546, making a total of 10,928. There were 234,150 books delivered to readers during the year. It is proposed to keep the Library open on every secular day in Summer, legal holidays excepted.

Transfer of Police Sergeants.

The Board of Police, yesterday, made the following transfers of Sergeants: **Jerome H. Ferris** from the Twenty-eighth Precinct to the Twenty-first; **Augustus Miller** from the Second to the First; **James B. Wilson** from the Ninth to the Second; **Myron Allen** from the Twenty-seventh to the Ninth; **Thomas Cherry** from the First to the Twenty-seventh; **Henry H. Waters** from the Twenty-seventh to the Sixth; **Henry A. Hudson** from the Third to the Twenty-seventh; **Thomas Burns** from the Sixth to the Third; **Wm. H. McConnell** from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-eighth. There were also several Roundsmen and patrolmen transferred, and the resignation of one patrolman was received and accepted.

Geographical Society—Presentation to Mr. Du Chaillu.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, Hon. **Chas. P. Daly** presiding. In conformity with the request of the Imperial Geographical Society of Paris, a silver medal awarded to **Paul B. Du Chaillu** by that Society in acknowledgment of his journeys and discoveries in Ashango Land, in the interest of science, was formally presented to that eminent traveler, accompanied by a brief address highly complimentary to the recipient, and by him acknowledged in becoming terms. Rev. **Albert Bushnell**, for twenty-five years a missionary on the Gaboon, and the friend of **Du Chaillu**, while prosecuting his explorations, read an interesting paper on the topography, progress of explorations, and products of the Western regions of Equatorial Africa. The paper of Mr. **Bushnell** was listened to with much attention, and received with evident appreciation.

The May Anniversaries.

The anniversary exercises yet to be held this month are as follows:

Wednesday, 11th—American Tract Society, 10½ A. M. Association Hall. Speakers, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Gulick, Rev. H. C. Riley, and Hon. S. S. Fisher, of Washington.

Wednesday, 11th—Howard Mission, 7½ P. M. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Speeches by Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, and Rev. Alfred Taylor. Music by Grafulla's Band.

Thursday, 12th—American Female Guardian Society, at 4 P. M. Speeches by C. C. North, Esq., Lewis E. Jackson, Esq., and addresses by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Rogers.

Thursday, 12th—American Bible Society, 10 A. M. Association Hall. Speakers, Hon. James B. McKean, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and others.

Tuesday, 17th—New-York Sunday-school Missionary, 7½ P. M. Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Thursday, 19th—American Congregational Union, 7½ P. M. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preside, and speeches will be made by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. Rev. Mr. Crane, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Dr. Duryea, and President Merriam, of Ripon College.

Thursday, 26th—Baptist Sunday-school Union, 7½ P. M. Tabernacle Church, Second-avenue and Tenth-street.

Tuesday, 31st—Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, at 11 A. M. After the exercises in the churches the schools will take their place in procession and march through the streets.

Jersey City Common Council—Important Session.

At the regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening a communication was received from the Mayor nominating Messrs. **G. Van Reypen, John Van Vorst** and **B. Wilson** to be Commissioners for appraising the value of the city property of the three separate cities before consolidation.

The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of Assessments: **John H. Platt, E. J. B. Wakeman, J. McBride.**

The estimates made by the Board of Police Commissioners of the cost of the Police Department for the present year placed it at $179,000.

The annual report of the Department of Police which was presented, shows that 2,333 arrests were made—329 of the prisoners being females; the number of lodgers was 8,298; the amount of property lost and stolen, $10,338; amount recovered, $6,700. The expenses of the Department last year were $60,442.

The election of Street Commissioner resulted in the choice of **Patrick McCue** by eighteen votes over **Thomas Gross**.

Michael Donnelly was elected Overseer of the Poor.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge **Ingraham**, of the Supreme Court, has given a long opinion in the matter of **John Foley**, who claims to have been elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. The Judge, after reciting the facts of the case and the law applicable thereto, concludes his opinion as follows: "Although I am of opinion that the relator (**Foley**) was properly entitled to the certificate from the canvassers, yet, under the circumstances above stated, I deem it inexpedient to grant this application. Motion denied without costs."

The abduction of Mrs. **Dorothy Field** by Indians from Menard County, on the San Saba River, four miles below McKavett, Texas, Feb. 27, has caused her family and friends great distress. A reward of $750 in gold has been offered by **P. Field** (who may be addressed care of **Nicholas Kennedy**, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, in this City) for her safe delivery at any point in the United States.

Prof. **R. Ogden Doremus** lectured yesterday evening in aid of the Mission Work of St. Ann's Free Church in the Sunday-school-room in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. His subject, "The Ruhmkorff Coil," he illustrated with the aid of two instruments, one by **Ruhmkorff**, the other by **Ritchie**, of Boston, producing brilliant electric sparks, cascades, various and striated lights, similar to the auroral displays. The spectators were evidently well-pleased.

During Monday night burglars entered the dry-goods store of **Flanagan & Co.**, No. 551 Eighth-avenue, by digging a hole through the rear wall. They were so noiseless in their work, that although two clerks were asleep in the store, they rummaged the entire establishment, and had left the premises before Roundsman **McGloin** and Patrolman **McEvoy**, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered the burglary, which was even then accomplished without the intervention of the clerks. Upon searching the vicinity, sixteen broche shawls were found secreted in a stable adjoining the store; but beyond this, no trace of the thieves was discovered.

A lot of railroad iron which had been abandoned by river thieves was found, yesterday, on Pier No. 45 East River, by Officer **Wild**, of the Seventh Precinct, who also recovered from the pawn-shop of **Bridget Costello**, No. 16 Mott-street, a gold breast-pin and pair of ear-rings, which had been stolen from **Aaron Hersberge**, No. 181 East Broadway, and pledged by the thief.

The Assistant Aldermanic Tammany Convention of the Sixth District, met last evening, and nominated **Michael Healy** for Assistant Alderman. Resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of Mr. **Timothy J. Campbell**, the Assemblyman of their district, fro the office of Alderman on the general ticket, and indorsing the course of their Senator, Hon. **William M. Tweed**.

Anna Todet, alias Mme. Moore, was arraigned before Justice **Dowling**, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct in keeping a disorderly house at No. 404 Canal-street. The complainant was Mrs. **Eliza J. Leroy**, of No. 12 Laight-street, whose premises are in rear of those occupied by the prisoner. The Magistrate held **Anna** for trial, and she gave bail to answer the charge.

Charles Habernicht, a German residing at No. 785 Ninth-avenue, had a drunken quarrel on Monday night in the liquor-store of **Fred. Kircher**, at No. 741 Ninth-avenue, with one **Peter Bogart**, who was also intoxicated. **Bogart** finally struck **Habernicht**, who fell and sustained such injuries on his head as caused his death yesterday. **Bogart** was not held by the Police, as no complaint was preferred against him, he being released at the solicitation of Mrs. **Habernicht**. Coroner **Rollins** will hold an inquest today.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Treasurer, Mr. **Henry Clews**, for the benefit of the sufferers at Richmond: **Livingston, Fox & Co.**, $100; **Jonathan Sturges**, $250; **Anthony & Hall**, $100; **Wm. Watson & Co**, $100; previously reported, $5,295—total, $5,845.

Patrick Hallahan, aged twenty-one years, a native of Ireland, was committed by Justice **Scott**, at the Essex Market Police Court, under $2,000 bail, yesterday. He is charged with having forced open, with burglars' tools, the door of a small building in the rear of, and attached to, the dry-goods store of Mr. **Emanuel Strauss**, at No. 7 Avenue D, and to have attempted to break through the rear wall of the store at about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning.

At a meeting last evening at No. 330 East Fourteenth-street, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes: President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. **Blumenthal**; Treasurer, Mr. **J. Rosenfeld**; Principal, Mr. **F. A. Rising**. From the reports read it appeared that the Institute was in a flourishing condition. It is contemplated to erect new buildings for the accommodation of all deaf mutes that may apply for admission to the Institution.

At an early hour yesterday morning an unknown man, apparently a German, about thirty-two years of age, respectably dressed in dark clothes, was found at the corner of Canal and Forsyth streets, lying insensible on the sidewalk from the effects of a severe cut on the head, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Tenth Precinct Police. There was no evidence as to how the injury had been received.

Mr. **Roesing**, the North German Consul-General here, authorizes the positive denial of the statement published in the London *Times* to the effect that the "warning" to German capitalists against the American railway bonds emanated from the North German Consul at New-York. He has written nothing on the subject.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will meet at 10 o'clock today in Steinway Hall. Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher**, as President, will make the opening address; Geo. Wm. Curtis, Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, George W. Julien, Mary A. Livermore, T. W. Higginson and others will speak. The Convention will continue in session during the afternoon and evening.

Last evening **Michael Naddy**, an errand boy in the employ of **Topping & Co.**, No. 132 Church-street, was accosted by two men, one of whom asked him to "go over the way for some baskets of bananas." The boy left in the custody of the unknown two cases containing 100 horse-hair bonnet-frames, value $100, and when he returned he discovered that the bonnets had disappeared, as well as the men.

Matthew Brennan, who on the 8th inst. stabbed **Andrew Baldwin**, of No. 352 East Thirty-second-street, during a brief quarrel, was yesterday arrested by Detective **Irving**, of the Twenty-first Precinct. **Baldwin** is still in hospital.

Geo. Hackaday, twenty-two years old, a sailor lately arrived from England, was held by Justice **Scott**, at the Essex Market Police Court, for an examination yesterday. He is charged with having stabbed **Thomas Cooney**, a shipmate, in the liquor-store at No. 6 Hamilton-street, on the afternoon of the 9th inst., with a knife, in the left breast, inflicting on him a dangerous wound. **Cooney** was sent to the Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The new building of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women on Seventy-third-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It stands on land 100 feet square, donated by **James Lenox**, Esq. It has been erected at a cost of $94,732 16, on which there is yet a debt of about $30,000. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. **Wm. M. Paxton**. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. J. C. Murray, Rev. Dr. John Thompson, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Hon. W. E. Dodge and Dr. John Hall.

A petition was yesterday forwarded to the Executive Committee and Directors of the American Tract Society, signed by **Kate Cusack**, President of the Womens' Typographical Union No. 1, and thirty-five other women compositors, asking that women be employed on equal terms with men in the composing-room of the Tract House. The petition was indorsed by Henry Ward Beecher, Robert Bonner, Marshall O. Roberts, Susan B. Anthony, and others.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon **Joseph Lynch**, a boy residing at No. 110 Suffolk-street, was run over by a carriage in Nassau-street, driven by a drunken man named **Laurence Coor**. The boy was dangerously injured and removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the election fraud cases were adjourned for the term on account of the difficulty in securing the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution. On the motion of the District-Attorney, all the cases other than those known as the election frauds were transferred to the Court of Sessions, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned for the term.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held yesterday evening, the following were elected directors for the ensuing term of five years: Zachary Eddy, D. D., Silas M. Geddings, Rev. Wm. M. Martin, Wm. Edsall, Enos N. Taft, Wm. M. Hastings.

C. B. Le Baron, broker, of New-York, and his clerk, **Edward Hamitsch**, who were charged with offering stolen bonds for sale, were yesterday discharged at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a *nolle prosequi* being entered by the District-Attorney.

Yesterday morning, about 8½ o'clock, Mrs. **Isabella Bulger**, aged sixty years, residing at No. 324 East Warren-street, committed suicide by hanging herself in her bedroom with a clothes-line. She was a widow, and lived with her son and his family. She was subject to fits of despondency, for which no cause could be assigned.

There were 150 deaths last week, three of which were from small-pox.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Newark have elected **C. C. Lathrop**, President; **Wm. H. Ayers**, Corresponding Secretary; **W. B. Wilson**, Recording Secretary, and **Wm. F. Petit**, Treasurer. C. C. Lathrop, E. T. Cone, Thomas M. Cox, George W. Douglas, Wm. F. Pettit, Jonathan Dickinson, Wm. E. Pierson and D. J. Mount will represent the Association in the International Convention to be held at Indianapolis next month.

Several prominent citizens of Caldwell have been convicted of malicious mischief for having broken into the public school building and interfered with the exercises in progress there on the 5th of April last. The trustees had, it seems, selected a lady as teacher to whom these citizens had some objection. On the day mentioned they forced their way through doors barred against them leading to the room in which the school had gathered, and proceeding to a room overhead, there installed a teacher of their own selection.

The witnesses called before the Grand Jury of Morris County, New-Jersey, in the case of the Madison rioters—thirteen of whom were in attendance—tell a story of the singular action of the Grand Jury in discharging the accused persons. Only two witnesses were called, one of whom was Rev. Mr. **Parsons**, who could not identify the prisoners, and Mr. **M. M. Miller**, who had no opportunity of doing so. Eleven other witnesses were waiting to give their testimony, but were told that it would not be required.

The result of the charter election in Morristown shows a complete Republican victory. **Samuel S. Halsey**, Republican, was elected Mayor by a majority of sixty-nine over **Joseph W. Balantine**, Democrat. The Common Council is now entirely Republican, the Democrats having lost two members.

John Nixon, the Bloomingdale murderer, will be removed today to the State Prison, Trenton, N. J., where he is to be imprisoned twenty years for killing **David Sisco**. Yesterday he made an improbable statement to the reporters, charging his brother and sister, who testified against him at the trial, with a horrible crime, and declaring that **Sisco** had sought for vengeance against him because he had caused Sisco's arrest for beating his (Sisco's) wife.

Another injunction, issued upon a claim of $1,800 for right of way of the Paterson and Newark Railroad, has been served upon the Erie Railway Company.

The new Board of Freeholders of Essex County meets today. It contains twenty-two Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
244—Roberts vs. The Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
6656—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.
990½—Marsh vs. Salomon.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
5854—Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1546—Judge vs. New-York and Albany Propeller Line.
234½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat'l Bank of the City of New-York vs Rose
1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President of the St. Nicholas Bank.
490—Cohen vs. McGay.
272—Wright vs. Boose.
1380—Fisk vs. Sears, Adm'r
940—Bassford vs. Livingston.
630½—Fisk, Jr., vs. Strasburger.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
141—New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Co. vs. Smith.
137—Hart vs. Wolff.
152—Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. Co. vs. Moyer.
153—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Maguire.
154—Davidson vs. Morrissey.
155—Metropolitan National Bank vs. Place.
156—Same vs. Same.
157—Ayres vs. Levy.
158—Brown vs. McKee.
159—Senior vs. Hurry.

Nos.
159½—Clark vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
160—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hart.
161—Larkin vs. Wyckoff.
162—Batcheller vs. B. Manufacturing Co.
163—Raymond vs. Va. S. S. Co.
164—Prouty vs. Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R. Co.
165—Ambler vs. Staylor.
166—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
167—Cook vs. Campbell.
168—Willard vs. Neilson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
37—Hawes vs. Rice.
186—Allen vs. Smith.
195—Harrington vs. McGlynn.
203—Morse vs. Hulmer.

Nos.
223—Howe vs. Rice.
245—Valentine vs. Brennen.
260—Woods vs. Sheldon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1939—Morris vs. Flemming.
993—Heinburg vs. Ismay.
1105—Holdane vs. Heins.
1841—Hadden vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1873—Manson vs. Johnston.
1883—Hyman vs. Johnston.
1891—Meridan Britannia Co. vs. Waters.

Nos.
1845—McCartney vs. Murray.
1285—Funke vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
1999—Cohen vs. Adams.
2001—Goodrich vs. Mason.
2003—Knapp vs. Smith.
2007—Sixth National Bank vs. Nelson.
2011—Meek vs. Barnett.
2013—Bird vs. Hartley.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2102—Stearn vs. Zinn.
2104—Voelker vs. Istel.
1170—Miller vs. Henning.
2124—Mayer vs. Apfel.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.
2110—Dickson vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandall.
974—Boggis vs. Walter.
2156—Norton vs. Farmer.

Nos.
1090—Weed vs. Glen Cove Starch Mfrg. Co.
1936—Benner vs. Old Dom. S. S. Co.
1472—Lynch vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Co.
1062—Hinch vs. Williams.
1364—Elsberg vs. Swartz.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
484—Troppman vs. Kelly.
190—Bentzel vs. Speigel.
725—Metzgar vs. Lauterbach.
587—Anderson vs. Tooker.
906—Delameter vs. Wagner Crusher Co.
153—O'Gorman vs. Karnak.
797—Gillen vs. Gray.

Nos.
185—Brown vs. Elliott.
738—Fisher vs. Fresh.
793—Gammon vs. Taylor.
201—Bellevue vs. Ducas.
911—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.
912—Kilpatrick vs. Berg.
914—Fellows vs. Kipp & Buell Gold Mfg. Co.
915—Bogier vs. Nicholson.

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
858—Dunn vs. Jenkins.
808—Schroeter vs. Brodie.
879—Cochrane vs. Hammond.
887—Cohen vs. Hart.
889—Unger vs. Freugrel.
890—Conkling vs. Lawrence.
855—Patent Button-hole Co. vs. Forger.
466—Burrill vs. Hurry.

Nos.
800—Helfrush vs. Frankenstein.
867—Kirtland vs. Sanger.
1917—Hubbard vs. Hull.
568—Holthausen vs. Pondis.
802—True vs. Ballard.
912—Sardy vs. Shute.
917—Burgess vs. Bank of North America.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1122—Karsner vs. Jaffray.
796—Johnson vs. Malone.
803—Falk vs. Levy.
900—Chapin vs. Reed.
—— —Kerwin vs. Bowie.
1102—Middletown Plate Co. vs. Melville.
1143—Kilpatrick vs. Brett.

Nos.
1170—Chrishohn vs. Levy.
1178—Wentworth vs. Crane.
1179—Mollison vs. Crane.
1180—Sullivan vs. Lawler.
1192—Horn vs. O'Brien.
1196—Long vs. O'Brien.
1199—Meyer vs. Blunt.
1200—Loeffler vs. Mayer.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
952—Merrill vs. Holman.
954—Same vs. Same.
955—Mooney vs. Johnson.
1032—Harback vs. Carman.
1060—Bell vs. McDuff.
1067—Montignite vs. Hughes.
1105—Merritt vs. Erie Railroad Co.
1132—Storm vs. Cottier.

Nos.
1162—Smith vs. Shiels.
1163—Vreeland vs. Ackerson.
1121—Harwis vs. Hilliard.
1135—Bonneville vs. Cadmus.
1136—Killien vs. Butler.
1139—Cochran vs. Ferris.
1160—McGuire vs. Devlin.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.
84—Buer vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
85—O'Leary vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
89—Rich vs. Tighe.
92—Valentine vs. Ash.
97—Crandall vs. De Wolf.
102—Coyle vs. Sauveur.
105—Berry vs. Brainerd.
108—Strickfield vs. Davison.
109—Goodrich vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.
110—McGovern vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
113—Cassidy vs. Trustees of St. John's R. C. Church.
115—Ruppel vs. Young.
117—Allison vs. Morgan.
118—Spooner et al. vs. Weeks.
119—Rippler vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
120—Wedekind vs. Bergeman.
122—McDonald vs. Riley.
123—Wagner vs. Fent.
124—Worn vs. Horn et al.
125—Sullivan vs. Huested.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gray *vs.* Baker; proof taken before referee must be submitted.

Davidson *vs.* Bailey; motion denied.

Langlois *vs.* Green; memoranda for counsel.

Boirsand *vs.* Horman; Drake *vs.* Merritt; memoranda for counsel.

Waitzfelder *vs.* Carman; motions for costs granted.

Green *vs.* Green; pleadings must be submitted.

Satlig *vs.* Hirsch; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; the defendant to stipulate to refer. &c.

Mooney *vs.* British Commercial Insurance Company; order according to opinion.

Schmidt *vs.* Schmidt; proof of service wanted.

Jerry *vs.* Hart; Black *vs.* Stiles; orders granted.

Warren *vs.* Walker; motion granted and receiver appointed.

The Building Material Company *vs.* Cod'ing; Bernheimer *vs.* Pierce; Ward *vs.* Dunn; motions granted.

Goldstein *vs.* Eckersdorf; receiver granted.

Laporte, Jr., *vs.* Laporte; judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 10.

By Judge McCunn.

Harney *vs.* Masterson; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Bowker *vs.* Deutsch; report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff for $14,206 61.

Anderson *vs.* Gilmore; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Fay *vs.* Pendergast; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Powell *vs.* Bevine; motion granted and referee appointed.

Lossing *vs.* Altechul; motion denied.

Barry *vs.* Barry; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Appelbaum *vs.* Bondi; defendant to file his answer within twenty days, and pay $10 costs within ten days; failing such payment then said order be dismissed with $10 costs.

Before Judge Monell.

Hecksher *vs.* Williams; motion to discharge order denied unless the condition is complied with; if complied with, order to be discharged without costs.

Frederick *vs.* Frederick; motion denied.

Birdsall *vs.* Dorman; motion denied with costs to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 10.

By Judge Loew.

Thos. Anderson *vs.* Mary Anderson; divorce granted to plaintiff.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, May 10.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. J. Dana, Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to the Commanding-General of the Department of the Lakes, for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following changes in duties and stations of ordnance officers are made: Capt. Jasper Myers to the Benicia Arsenal, California; Capt. W. A. Maaye from the Benicia Arsenal to the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; First Lieut. J. G. Butler from Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, to Fortress Monroe Arsenal, Virginia; First Lieut. Cullen Bryant from the New-York Arsenal, New-York, to Leavenworth, Kansas; Military Store-keeper D. C. Young from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to the New-York Arsenal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 10.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94	94⅛	94⅛
Consols for account	94⅛@94¼	94⅛	94¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	88½	88	88⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅜	..	88
United States 5-20s of 1867	89⅜	..	90
United States 10-40s	85⅛	..	85⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112⅛	..	113
Erie Railroad Shares	18	..	18
Atlantic and Gt. West. Rl'd Shs.	28	..	28

Frankfort, May 10.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat, and closed active.

Paris, May 10.—The Bourse opened firm, and closed dull. Rentes opened at 75f. 2c., and closed at 74f. 92c.

Liverpool, May 10—5 P. M.—**Cotton**—The market opened firm and closed buoyant; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales including 4,000 for export and speculation. The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. **Breadstuffs**—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℘ cental for California White; 8s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters—all American. Flour, 20s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ℘ quarter for European. **Provisions**—Pork, 103s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess.

Havre, May 10.—**Cotton** opened active and firm, and closed firm both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on the spot opened at 132f., and closed 132½f. ℘ cwt.; Low Middling afloat opened at 130f., and closed at 130½f.

London, May 10.—Linseed **Cakes** quiet and steady. **Tallow** firmer. **Linseed-oil** £32@£32 5s. ℘ ton.

Bremen, May 9—Evening.—**Petroleum** closed firm, but quiet.

Hamburg, May 9—Evening.—**Petroleum** closed firm at 14 marc bancos. 2 schilling.

Antwerp, May 10.—**Petroleum** opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, May 10.—**Exchange** unchanged. **Flour** quiet; held higher. **Wheat** excited and higher; buyers of No. 2 at 99⅞c.; during the afternoon active at $1 00½, cash and seller May; $1 02½, seller June. **Corn** firm and higher; No. 2, 94c.@94½c.; Rejected, 89c.@90c.; during the afternoon firm at 94½c. for No. 2. **Oats** steady and strong at 52½c.@52¾c. for No. 2. **Rye** quiet and higher at 82½c. for No. 2. **High-wines** higher at $1 05 in iron-bound packages. **Provisions** dull and nominal at $28 50@$28 75 for Mess Pork; 16c.@16¼c. for Lard; 11½c.@11¾c. for Dry-salted Shoulders. **Cattle** firmer, and upper qualities fairly active; $5 37½@$8 75 for Stockers to Extra Steers. Live **Hogs** shade higher at $8 60@$9 10 for Good to Smooth. **Receipts**—6,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs. **Shipments**—9,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 105,500 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

St. Louis, May 10.—**Tobacco** active at $7 50@$10 for Common Leaf; $10 25@$12 50 for Medium Dark; $13@$18 for Good Manufacturing. **Cotton** firm at 21¼c. **Flour** firm; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 37½; Extra, $4 25@$4 62½; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 10; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75. **Wheat** advancing; No. 3 Spring Inspected, 55c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 50. **Corn** heavy; Choice Dry, Choice Mixed and Yellow, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 18@$1 20. **Oats** firmer at 65c.@66c. **Rye** quiet; Choice, 87c. **Whisky** firm at $1 05. **Provisions** quiet. **Pork**, $29 25@$29 50; Dry-salted Clear Sides, on orders, 15¼c. **Bacon**—Jobbing lots of Shoulders at 13c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c. **Lard** quiet at 16¼c. **Cattle** active at $6@$7 for Prime to Choice. Live **Hogs** steady at $8@$9 25 for Good to Choice. **Receipts**—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 111,000 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels.

Buffalo, May 10.—**Receipts**—Flour, 20,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. **Shipments**—Wheat, 250,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 28,500 bushels. **Flour** dull and held 25c. higher for City-ground. **Wheat** in moderate demand and higher; sales early of 13,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05; later, 23,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 06@$1 06½; 2,000 bushels Red Winter Toledo at $1 22; 2,700 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 23; and still later, 30,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 13; Chicago and Milwaukee No. 2 held at $1 06@$1 08, closing firm. **Corn** and **Oats** neglected. The **Rye** market is bare. **Seeds** 10c. higher for Timothy. **Pork** quiet at $29. **Lard** quiet at 16¼c.@17c. **Barley** steady; sales, four cars four-rowed Canada at 79c. in store; two cars do. at 80c. **Freights**—11½c. on Wheat, 10¾c. on Corn, and 6¾c. on Oats to New-York.

Oswego, May 10.—**Flour** active but unchanged; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75@$7 for White, and $7 25@$7 75 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. **Wheat** firm; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 19, and 600 bushels Choice White Genesee at $1 66, afloat. **Corn** scarce and higher; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 10. **Rye** firm; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at 99c. **Peas** firm; sales 600 bushels Canada on private terms. **Mill-feed** in good demand; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $30, ℘ ton. Railroad **Freights**—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70, ℘ ton. Canal **Freights**—Rye, 7¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson; Flour, 30c. to New-York by rail and canal. Lake **Imports**—44,300 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Rye, 2,730,000 feet of Lumber. Canal **Exports**—20,700 bushels Wheat, 286,000 feet of Lumber.

Cincinnati, May 10.—**Flour** in moderate demand; Extra, $4 70@$4 85; Family, $5@$5 25. **Wheat** firm and in good demand at $1 08@$1 11 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red Winter. **Corn** in demand; sales of Mixed at $1; holders are asking higher. **Oats** quiet and unchanged. **Rye** quiet and unchanged. **Barley** dull and nominal. **Cotton** firm and in good demand at full rates. **Tobacco** firm; sales, 229 hhds. at $6 90@$29 40 for Trash to good Leaf. **Whisky** unsettled; held at $1 06@$1 07. Mess **Pork** quiet, with but little demand; held at $29 50; sales, 300 bbls. at this rate. Bulk **Meats** quiet; Shoulders, 11½c.@11¾c.; Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; nominally no sales. **Bacon** dull, with small sales; Sides, 16½c. for Clear rib and 17½c. for Clear; Sugar-cured Hams, 18½c.@19c.; for June delivery, 19½c. asked. **Lard** held at 16½c. **Exchange** firm.

Baltimore, May 10.—**Cotton** very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 23c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 216 bales; export to Great Britain, 270 bales; stock, 2,570 bales. **Flour**—City Mills advanced 25c. on all grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$8 75; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; Family, $7@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 12½@$5 50; Extra do., $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7. **Wheat** dull for Pennsylvania at $1 35@$1 40; Maryland quiet at $1 50@$1 60. **Corn** firmer; White, $1 18@$1 20; Yellow, $1 15. **Oats** firm at 63c.@65c. **Rye** quiet at $1 10. **Provisions** unchanged in every respect. **Whisky** firm; Straight iron-bound, $1 07½; wood-bound, $1 07; Patent, $1 06.

Philadelphia, May 10.—**Cotton** in improved demand and advanced ¼c.; Middling Upland, 23¼c.@23½c. **Flour** firm and in fair demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $4 37½@$4 80; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$8 50. **Wheat** less firm; Western and Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 40; White, $1 40@$1 50. **Rye** sells at $1 06@$1 10. **Corn** steady; Yellow, $1 13. **Oats** steady and unchanged. **Petroleum** advanced; Crude, in bulk, 15c.; Refined, 26c. **Groceries** unchanged. **Provisions** less firm. **Mess Pork**, $30. **Lard**, 16½c. **Whisky** steady at $1 05@$1 07 for Western iron-bound.

Louisville, May 10.—**Cotton**, 22c. for Middling. **Flour**, $5. **Corn**, $1 22½. **Wheat** unchanged. **Oats** unchanged. **Pork**, $29 50. **Bacon**, 13½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@17½c. for Sides. **Bulk Meats**, 12½c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Sides. **Lard**, 17c. **Hams**, 20c. for Sugar-cured. **Whisky**, $1 05. **Tobacco**—Sales, 320 hhds. at $5 50@$23 for Frosted to Fancy Leaf.

Toledo, May 10.—**Flour** quiet. **Wheat** active and advanced 3c.@4c.; Regular White Michigan, $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 19. **Corn** advancing; No. 1, 96½c.; No. 2, 96½c.; Yellow, 99½c.; No. 1, old, $1. **Oats** advancing; No. 1, 60½c.; No. 2, 58c. **Receipts**—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels.

Cambridge, Mass., May 10.—Beef **Cattle**—Receipts, 961 head; market active, and last week's prices firmly held; sales Extra at $13 50@$13 75; first quality, $12 50@$13; second, $11 50@$12 25; third, $10@$11. **Sheep** and **Lambs**—Receipts, 2,058 head; the high prices of last week continue unchanged; sales in lots at $4@$6 each; Extra, $6 50@$10. Veal **Calves**, $5@$10.

Milwaukee, May 10.—**Flour** firmer. **Wheat** unsettled; No. 1, $1 04; No. 2, $1 00½. **Oats** excited; No. 2, 50c. **Corn** firm and unchanged. **Rye** nominal. **Barley** nominal. **Freights**—4½c. to Buffalo; 9c. to Oswego. **Receipts**—3,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. **Shipments**—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

Albany, May 10.—But little **Wheat** is offering, and nothing desirable. **Rye** quiet. **Corn** in limited supply, with a fair home and some shipping inquiry; sales of sound Yellow, in lots, at $1 20. Nothing doing in **Barley**. **Oats** firm, with a moderate supply; State, 63c.@69c., the latter for Choice.

Wilmington, N. C., May 10.—Spirits of **Turpentine** dull and lower at 35c. **Resin** quiet; Pale, $4 37½@$5 25. Crude **Turpentine** lower at $1 55@$3 25. **Tar**, 10c. lower; sales at $1 30. Nothing doing in **Cotton**.

New-Orleans, May 10.—**Cotton** in active demand at full prices; middling, 22⅛c.@22¼c.; sales, 6,000 bales; net receipts, 2,530 bales; coastwise, 214 bales; total, 2,744 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 7,659 bales; stock, 139,043 bales.

Memphis, May 10.—**Cotton** quiet at 22¼c.; receipts, 513 bales; exports, 435 bales. **Flour** quiet. **Corn**—Choice White, $1 25. **Oats** active at 70c. **Lard** dull at 17¼c.@18¼c. **Pork** firm at $31. **Bacon**—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Sides, 18¼c.

Cleveland, May 10.—**Wheat** firm and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 held $1 13@$1 14. **Corn** quiet and nominal. **Oats**—No sales. **Rye** quiet at 90c@95c. **Barley** dull and nominal.

Mobile, May 10.—**Cotton** quiet, but firm; Middling, 22c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 179 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,634 bales; to New-Orleans, 163 bales; stock, 42,637 bales.

Boston, May 10.—**Cotton** firm, and in fair demand; Middling, 23⅜c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 48 bales; coastwise, 895 bales; total, 943 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

Detroit, May 10.—**Wheat** advancing and scarce; Extra, $1 47; No. 1, $1 36@$1 37; Regular, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 22. **Corn** quiet at 93c. **Oats**—State, 58c.

Savannah, Ga., May 10.—**Cotton** in good demand; Middling, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 900 bales; stock, 41,630 bales.

Norfolk, Va., May 10.—**Cotton** firm; Low Middling, 21c.; sales, 60 bales; receipts, 119 bales; exports, coastwise, 405 bales; stock, 3,750 bales.

Galveston, May 10.—**Cotton** firm; Good Ordinary, 18⅜c.; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 1,263 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,517 bales; stock, 30,254 bales.

Augusta, Ga., May 10.—**Cotton** firmer, and more active; sales, 525 bales; receipts, 160 bales; Middling, 21⅜c.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—**Cotton** firm; Middling, 22c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 675 bales; stock, 12,223 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Historical.—"Imperial Cæsar dead and turned to clay" should have lived at the present time, when he might have had an additional reason for declining the crown, in the beauty of **Knox's** Spring style of gentlemen's hats—the ne plus ultra of head-gear. Buy your hats at **Knox's**, No. 212 Broadway, and you will be "crowned" more becomingly than ever Cæsar was.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	40
Portland	N.	Cloudy	50
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	48
New-York	E. S. E.	Hazy	59
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	70
Richmond	—	Clear	62
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	74
Savannah	—	Clear	71
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	67
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	59
Buffalo	W.	Clear	53
Pittsburg	S. E.	Raining	51
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	56
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	62
Mobile	W.	Clear	69
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	69
Key West	N. W.	Cloudy	79
Havana	—	Cloudy	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Beckton	May 10	New-York	London.
Holland	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	May 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	May 14	New-York	Havre.
City of Brussels	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 12	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	May 13	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46, North River, until 1¼ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 10—*In steam-ship Saxonia, for Hamburg*—Max Eppendorf and family, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Hardenbergh, Miss Mary Hardenbergh, A. Wagner, lady and children, Miss Margaret A. Gleason, Miss Mary A. Baldwin, S. Feucht and lady, A. Prescott Baker and lady, Loring Andrews, Jr., T. B. Squire, Mrs. Charles Jones, Miss A. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Master W. Jones, Moses Wolfsheim and lady, Miss Louise Sievers, J. Cohen and children, Isidor M. Cohen and family, Mrs. Henriette Suckert, Miss Minna Altwuller, M. Lowenthal and family, Mrs. J. Epstein, James Walker, J. Rosenbaum and family, B. F. Whittington, Andreas O. Brauchle, W. M. Ferguson, Diedrich Dieckmann, Henry Gellien and lady, T. C. Jensen and family, Ernst Muller.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 10—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—J. D. Lippincott and lady, Mrs. Lippincott and servant, J. Prentice and lady, G. A. Thompson, lady, 2 children and servant, W. A. Walker, J. Brayley, W. W. Tailby, lady and servant, J. Henriques and lady, Miss Henriques, Gen. Donaldson and lady, E. Pearce, J. G. Goodman, J. H. Meyer, C. Rowe, H. Littledale, Mrs. Pittes, T. H. Pittes, Mrs. H. B. Shaw, Miss A. B. Shaw, M. Shaw, R. G. Shaw, J. Abrams, A. Deangelis, W. Broughall, R. M. Gomez, J. R. Gomez, J. B. Duffus, C. Morand, C. Vail, D. H. Wickham and lady, Rev. Dr. Watts, D. Taylor, A. Duncan and servant, A. H. Baldwin, P. Humbert, T. Mathias, J. C. Roberts and lady, F. A. Moran, R. Barman, L. M. Rogers and lady, J. C. Gale, T. Henderson, W. H. Russell, lady and servant, J. Fox, C. H. Appleton, 2 children and 2 servants, J. Mason, Mrs. L. Perkins, Mrs. C. Walsh, Mrs. K. Denison, Miss H. W. Ripley, H. A. Wykoff, H. James, W. H. Swan, T. Sinclair, R. Bernardiesco, B. Kittridge, W. Corbyn, J. M. Seeley, J. S. De Wolf, J. N. Sears, C. Bever, Count Corte and servant, Miss Eden, H. Joseph, lady and son, J. A. Kay, Miss M. Kay, Miss L. Chancellor, R. B. Winthrop, Miss H. Laird, Miss J. Laird, C. P. S. Bowles and servant, J. Goodard, J. P. Russell, J. Walis, J. G. Sharper, M. C. Stanly, G. O. Howe, F. H. Rosengarten, J. Alington, A. Deed, Hon. T. Findley, Miss J. P. Ogilvy, Miss M. Ogilvy, M. Gaffney, J. A. Stevens, F. H. Evans, G. T. Montgomery, A. Dubeux, A. W. Sanford, A. M. Knapp, T. Lingham, Dr. Macleod, G. F. Meredith, H. Reimers, E. D. Worcester and lady, F. E. Worcester, W. Hurst, C. A. Robbins, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss E. Ferguson, Miss E. Corlies, Mrs. M. A. Conklin, F. Clementson, Rev. Dr. Edmonds and lady, E. J. Mithoff, Miss Mithoff, M. Nelson and lady, J. M. Baldwin and lady, R. Funk, C. J. Jones, W. M. Kelly, R. B. Mackay and lady, J. Higgins, W. B. Hurlbert, F. Powell, A. Cowell, S. Sternberger and son, J. Dixon, W. Spencer, J. Shearer, J. F. Proctor, J. B. Luing and lady, W. J. Bawden, Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Schwabe, K. L. Rogers.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—Lieut. I. J. Yates, Dr. James Suddard, Dr. Charles Downs, Commander E. Prebles, Lieut. Jas. Kennett, Purser Seaich, Capt. Chadwick and son, Capt. Myers, Chief Engineer Kilduff, Capt. Edward Johnson, Capt. Swain, Mrs. Capt. Hurlburt and 2 daughters, Charles Osmer, wife and child, James Meehan and wife, Mrs. Trapp, Mrs. Lyons, Henry Hartoff, wife and family, John Casters and family, D. Staffers and family, Wm. Anger and family, J. R. Townsend and family, Mrs. Anna Croslund, G. Houghton, J. J. Page and family, Mrs. Gumm, Mrs. F. Gould and children, Mrs. J. L. McLugarr and infant, Mrs. John Kelly and children, H. Sagehorn, George F. Baily and family, George F. Mortimer and wife, Dr. Ride and wife, Mrs. Carver, J. Jackson, Mrs. C. Trapp, J. Master and wife, James Donohue and family, E. Borden, Jr., Mary Scott, Mrs. Mary Johnson, George L. Merritt and wife, Mrs. Puskett, Mrs. Podantz, Mrs. Morrison, B. C. Krutz, Mrs. Dall, W. C. McKilry, Thomas Campbell, Mrs. W. C. Badger and child, Robert Daggles, Benjamin Nichols, E. M. Sargant, Charles River and family, Mrs. Peter Dockin, Alex. Cameron, Mrs. Gray and daughter, Miss Alice Keegan, D. F. Ryan, P. A. Leary, Mr. Thade and wife, N. Dingby and family, Mrs. Chas. Bird, F. McCarty and wife, Agnes Stewart, Isaac Moore and children, Mrs. Gassfield and family, Wm. Davis and wife, R. Schumacker, Miss C. Frost, F. Kennedy, Mary McClelland, Sarah Hooper and boy, A. Albright, W. Anderson, P. Johnson, Mrs. Harris and daughter, W. F. Hodges, R. Von Borstel and wife, M. Aladir, Mr. Lestie and wife, N. M. Blair, Mr. Ward and wife, Mr. Wachart, D. Tallman, C. A. Peters, Walter Boker, Capt. Myers, H. Plange and family, Miss C. N. Watts, Wm. Houston, David Nalin, Ed. Filliam, C. Tuvivi, W. Lawson, R. H. Cappel, N. Ames, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Gascias Lasado, Mrs. Brown and daughter, Wm. Brown, C. Davis and brother, J. Levy, O. Fisher, Jno. L. Sims, A. Wise and boy, Mr. Coon and family, Mr. Bacheberie, Dr. Rivers, C. Bastamenter, Mr. Bastamenter, Jose M. Kemper, Col. Lavu, Dr. Leonard, Ezra Leonard, Mrs. E. W. Smith and infant, Mr. Sother and lady, J. Erman and family, Mr. Cushue, H. Spellman and 3 boys, B. A. Lyon, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Arthur and family, Mr. Kampton, A. M. Floyd, Mr. Menlestyn and 6 boys, T. B. Band and wife, S. Noe, F. Hurd, Charles Sackett, W. J. England, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Fagan, G. Norton, W. B. Lawrence, J. Walcott, Simeon Lord, and 264 in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador from Savannah.—Mrs. G. B. Hart, Mrs. Patterson, A. A. Hanshaw, C. G. Anderson, Mrs. Coulter, Miss R. C. Gould, Miss M. Donnell, Miss F. M. Donnell, A. Abell and wife, A. Hagerty and child, Miss J. Burns, Wm. Wadley and wife, Mrs. John Andrews and wife, Wm. Paulison, R. Freel, F. L. Wan, C. Humphreys, S. Robbins, Miss N. Butler, Miss H. Wan, A. E. Shipman, A. L. Sanlisbury, W. Trippe and wife, F. Brown and wife, C. H. Parkhurst, J. Cowles, J. M. Goodwin, C. H. Rogers, C. M. O. Bright, C. A. Peck, Miss S. Post, Mrs. Mercur and daughter, A. G. Caril, J. L. Barton, Miss M. Merchitt, Mrs. Bennett, Miss K. A. Caril, Miss E. J. Caril, N. S. Finney, F. H. Coulton, Mrs. J. Little, B. Reed, J. H. Kent, H. Steinmeyer, J. H. Plumley, Miss Reed, C. H. Collins, F. H. Collins, F. Bolan, Mr. Bolan, Wm. Bolan, J. Brown, C. Brinkerhoff, J. Sanders, R. J. Peters, S. F. Hintaugh, M. Littlefield, M. Lary, A. M. Wing, R. Ellis, J. L. Hagemann, F. Grady, and 15 in the steerage.

MAY 10—*In steam-ship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Alexander Murphy, A. J. Harjes, C. Heutman and wife. From Halifax—Geo. Dulles and 2 children, Miss Wier, Mr. Wier, Mrs. J. T. Murphy and infant.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Rev. H. Morrill, A. B. Howard, F. W. Wheeler, Mrs. D. Simpson, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, W. H. Cook, J. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gunson, M. Hurdy, M. Oden.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Capt. Dagmore, wife and servant, S. Hoffheimer, J. D. Duggan and wife, W. R. Gibbon, L. W. Gibbon, R. D. Mowbray and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 47 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon sets.. 2 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 57 | Gov. Island. 4 46 | Hell Gate.. 6 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 10.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool April 23, and Queenstown 25th, via Halifax May 8, with mdse. and 407 passengers to John G. Dale. April 28, lat. 49 44, lon. 26 40, passed steam-ship Alhambra, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; same date, lat. 49 40, lon. 27 06, passed ship Cultivator, hence for Liverpool; May 3, lat. 42 35, lon. 49 36, passed a small iceberg; 4th, lat. 42 32, lon. 50 15, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 5th, lat. 43 03, lon. 56, passed a London and a N. G. steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool April 30, via Queenstown May 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. May 4, lat. 48 59, lon. 33 12, at 5:15 P. M., passed steam-ship Palmyra, hence for London; 9th, lat. 41 27, lon. 68 18, at 11 A. M., passed steam-ship City of Cork, bound W.

Steam-ship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall May 2, with mdse., treasure and passengers to F. R. Baby, agent. May 8, lat. 30 40, lon. 74 20, spoke steam-ship Alaska, hence for Aspinwall; 9th, lat. 37 27, lon. 74 10, passed a brig steering S. by E., showing red signal with white ball.

Steam-ship Northampton, from New-Haven in tow of tug-boat to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah May 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah May 7, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, Crumley, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to J. H. Devine. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Hans, (N. G.,) Struve, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to master. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; March 28, Wilhelm Diederich, a native of Germany, a seaman, aged 19 years, died, and was buried at sea.

Bark Gauss, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 162 passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. Had 1 death (a child) on the passage; came the northern passage, and had westerly gales the first part, and latter part variable weather.

Bark Bolivia, Chapman, Aspinwall 17 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has had moderate weather.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tingley, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to New-Jersey Sugar Refinery—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Had fine weather on the passage, and has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; May 1, in the Straits of Florida, saw a bark on fire, with a brig-rigged vessel laying by her.

Brig Acadia, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Campbell, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig George Gilchrist, (of St. George,) Gilchrist Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Hildegard, (Swed.,) Millide, Gloucester, Eng., 50 ds., with salt to Funch, Edye & Co. April 16, lat. 24 47, lon. 41 50, signalized ship showing No. 2,018, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

Brig Helen G. Rich, Strout, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Mary E. Pennell.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor,) Parker, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds; no date, lat. 26, lon. 79, saw a deep loaded bark on fire, but could not get her name.

Brig Serpentina, (Ital.,) Varrena, Allicante 56 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Maria, (Ital.,) Lorenzo, Naples 50 ds., with fruit to Huffer, Toel & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 10, and had fine weather.

Schr. S. & M. D. Scull, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with easterly weather; no date, off the Straits of Florida, had a heavy E. N. E. gale, during which sprung mainmast, broke mainboom, and lost mainsail.

Schr. Eliza B. Coffin, (of Harrington,) Coffin, Santa Cruz 13 ds., with molasses to P. Hanford & Co.—vessel to Snow & Richardson. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light E. winds and thick fog.

Schr. New Dominion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Penery, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, (of Newbern, N. C.,) Cook, Nevis, W. S., 11 ds., with molasses to Stephen H. Mills & Co. Left no American vessels in port.

Schr. M. B. Bromhall, Stout, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Rover, Barnett, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce to Duncan McColl. Schr. Kit Carson arrived out May 2.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Booth Bay,) Reid, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, (of Brookhaven,) Whyth, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Ruatan Island 11 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. David Millar, Weeks, Doboy, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Schr. Gustie Wilson, Boyd, Georgetown, D. C., for Danburyport.

Schr. Annie W. Collins, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Newburyport.

Schr. Annie May, (of Philadelphia,) May, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to F. A. Fairchild & Co.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Thompson, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to J. Wilder & Co.

Schr. R. Rose, (Br.,) Dexter, Chevrie, N. S., 10 ds., with 250 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. W. Griffing, Griffing, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. A. Heyer, Etheridge, Maryland, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Leechoff, Port Johnson, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Jennie Buck, Perley, Port Johnson, for Albany.

Schr. White Swan, Collins, Calais, 7 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Elizabethport, for Danversport.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. A. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. D. Seymour, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alexander Milliken, Chase, Portland, Me., with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Son.

Schr. Pythorn, Arey, Brookline, Me., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rockett, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Thos. E. Cahill, Hall, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Gardiner, Me.

Schr. E. N. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Keen, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. E. L. Leonard, Bunker, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Son.

Schr. Chas. F. Beebe, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Z. F. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Bogert, Virginia.
Schr. Yankee Lass, Wylie, Virginia.
Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Andrews, Virginia.
Schr. Executive, Fairbell, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. J. & C. M. Merritt, Buell, Virginia.
Schr. Two Marys, Willets, Cape Henry.
Schr. Ida E. Thayer, Howell, Virginia.
Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Port Johnson, for Norwich.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. Elizabeth & Ellen, Child, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Mary Emma, Hart, Northport.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Northport.
Schr. T. R. Williams, Vanbouck, Providence.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Providence.
Schr. Henry Clay, Osborn, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. M. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sterling, Hass, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Estell, Furniss, Elizabethport.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Robinson, Newport.
Schr. Susan Center, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Newport.
Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Fannie C. Warner, Higgins, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Valhalla, Terry, Providence.
Schr. Louisa, Herrick, Providence.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Laconia, Hall, Portland, with fish to master.
Schr. Racer, Hopwood, New-Haven.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Bradmore, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Phare, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Saxonia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; bark Howland, for Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Arr. steam-ships Champion, New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore; brig Geo. W. Morris, Matanzas. Sld. schrs. Young Teaser, Havana; A. E. Stevens, Satilla, Ga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 10.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Isabella, from Bremerhaven; brig Zuleika, from Demerara.

Passed out—Ship Florilla, for Rotterdam; bark Elverton, for the West Indies; schr. Mary H. Banker, for Savannah.

Sld. bark Foreninger, for Pernambuco; brig Germania, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 9, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Empress, Frances Hatch, and Susan Keen, Rockland, for New-York; F. A. Heath, Bangor, for Providence; James Tilden, Ellsworth, for do.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston, and Leo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.—Arr. steamers Fairbanks, New-York; Rebecca Clyde, Baltimore.

Cld. steamer El Cid, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Traveler—Schr., hence for Porto Rico, May 4, lat. 37, lon. 74.

St. Thomas Packet—Br. bark, steering N. N. E., was seen April 26, lat. 25 14, lon. 66 32.

Josie Mildred—Bark, (of Boston,) steering N. N. E., was seen May 9, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Santa Cruz, April 26, schr. Grasmere, (Dan.,) for New-York, ldg.

HAVANA, May 10.—The steam-ship Cortes arrived to-night from New-Orleans.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. April 21, schr. Petrel, (Br.,) ——; 24th, steam-ship Seine, (Br.,) Southampton; 24th, schr. Emma F. Law, (Br.,) Boca del Toro; 25th, steam-ship Caribbean, (Br.,) Tampico; 25th, gun-boat Latouche, Treville, Martinique; 29th, steam-ship Empress Eugenia, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; 29th, steam-ship Arizona, New-York; 30th, schr. Gen. Putnam, Boca del Toro; May 1, steam-ship Australian, (Br.,) Liverpool.

Cld. April 22, steam-ship Neva, (Br.,) Southampton; 23d, schr. Petrel, (Br.,) St. Andres; 25th, steam-ship Californian, (Br.,) Liverpool; 26th, steam-ship Seine, (Br.,) Carthagena; 27th, schr. Emma F. Law, (Br.,) St. Andres; May 2, steam-ship Empress Eugenia, (Fr.,) St. Nazaire; schr. Gen. Putnam, coast; bark Greumar, Truxillo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, May 10.—The steam-ship Moravian, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The steam-ships City of Brooklyn and Nemesis, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here at 10 o'clock last evening.

BREST, May 10.—The steam ship St. Laurent, from New-York for Havre, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM THE
GORHAM MFG. CO.,

whose productions are universally recognized as embodying all the elements of a higher style of art in silver than has heretofore been known. The introduction of a new character in the finish, called the "ORIENTAL FINISH," is worthy of particular notice. The effect produced is extremely chaste and uncommonly beautiful.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, together with a very large variety of new ornamental and useful pieces, has never been more complete nor more inviting to purchasers of refined taste. Complete WEDDING OUTFITS a specialty, at prices commending them to the closest buyers.

The
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

Continue to manufacture, in addition to their extensive assortment of Sterling Silver-ware, new and elegant Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, of their well-known ELECTROPLATE.

The base is NICKEL SILVER, remarkably hard and white, upon which is a deposit of pure Silver, of such thickness that for extreme durability it possesses all the advantages of Solid Silver—at one-fourth the price.

The characteristic features of this ware are, the Nickel base, the sonorous ring of the metal, the thickness of the plate, the elegance of the designs and beauty of finish and ornamentation, rendering it so exactly similar to Solid Silver as to be undistinguishable from it.

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

GORHAM MFG CO
The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.

The Sterling Silver is for sale by retail dealers generally throughout the country.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest
(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R. R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 90 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
Real Bronzes, Musical Boxes,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
Fans, Opera-Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

Frost, Black & Co.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
No. 69 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.